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County Council of Middlesex.

REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR 1895,

UPON THE

VITAL & SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX,

BASED UPON THE

REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL
OFFICERS OF HEALTH,

BY

JOHN F. J. SYKES, D.Sc., M.D.

London :

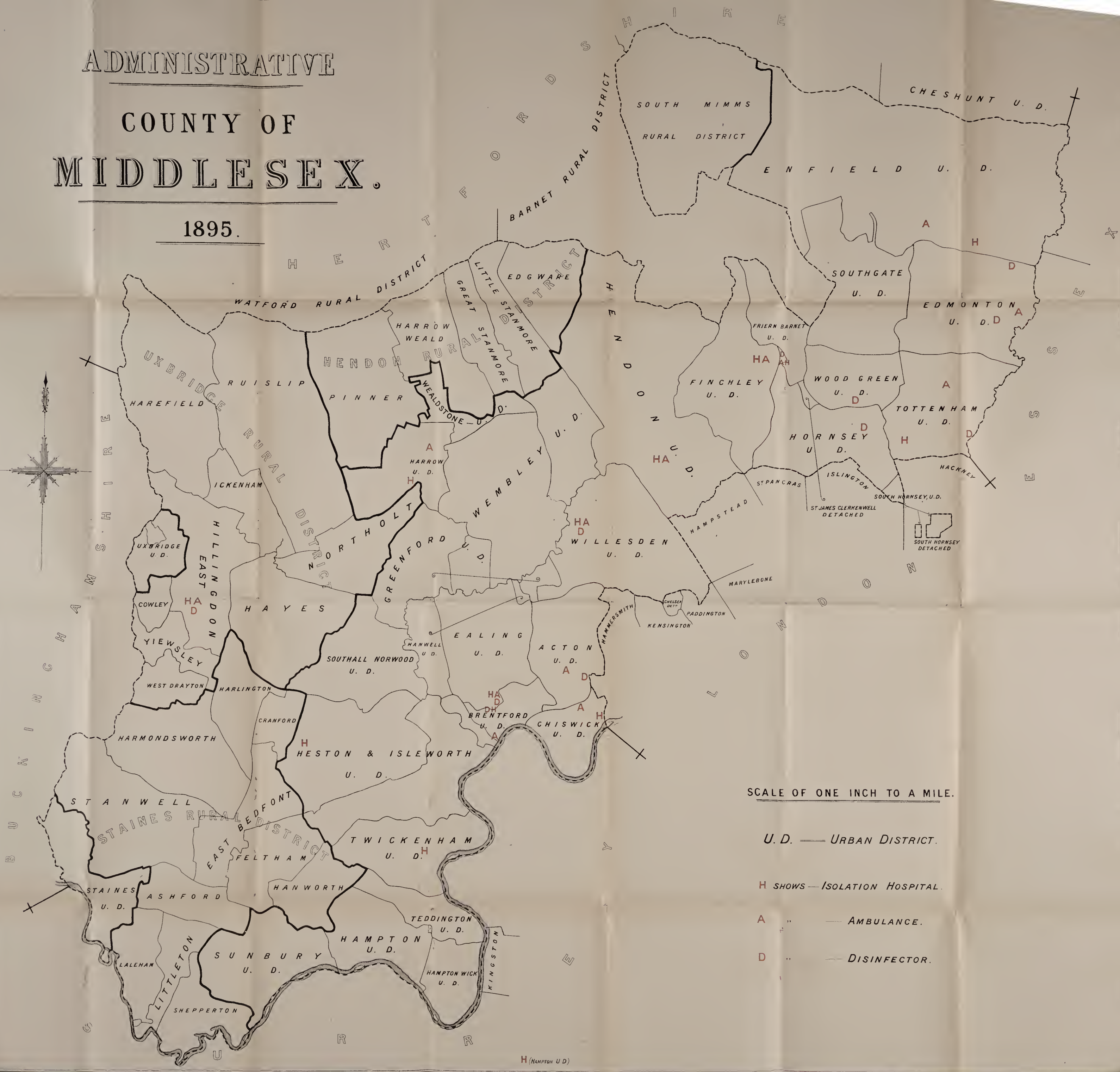
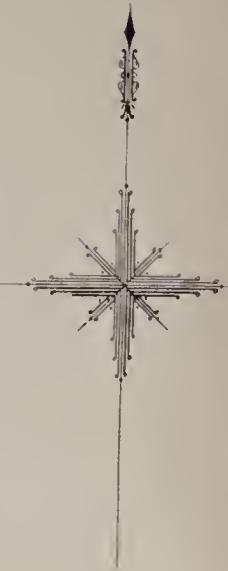
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1896.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1895.



SCALE OF ONE INCH TO A MILE.

U. D. — URBAN DISTRICT.

H SHOWS — ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

A " — AMBULANCE.

D " — DISINFECTOR.

H (HAMPTON U. D.)

County Council of Middlesex.

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BASED UPON THE

REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS
OF HEALTH, REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S
RETURNS, ETC.

BY

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CONTENTS.

	PAGES
Map of the Administrative County of Middlesex, showing the areas of the Urban and Rural Districts and Rural Parishes, the Infectious Hospitals, Ambulances, and Disinfecting Stations.	
Introduction	5
PART I.—THE COUNTY.	
CHAPTER I.—VITAL STATISTICS.	
Public Institutions.—Population.—Births and birth-rates.—Deaths and death-rates.—Ages at death.—Causes of death	8
CHAPTER II.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	
Notification and diseases.—Isolation Hospitals and Ambulances.—Disinfection and methods.—Vaccination ..	26
CHAPTER III.—SANITATION.	
Sanitary work generally	70
Inspections.—Complaints.—Infectious diseases notified.—Premises periodically inspected. — House-to-house inspections	70
Dwellings. — Dwelling-houses. — Houses let in separate dwellings. — Common lodging-houses.—Canal boats used as dwellings.—Movable dwellings	72
Public Baths.—Schools.—Workshops and work places.—Laundries.—Bakehouses	76
Slaughter-houses.—Cow-sheds, dairies and milkshops ..	77
Food.—Unsound food.—Adulterated food	77
Offensive trades.—Mortuaries—Burial grounds, etc. ..	78
Water supply and water service. — Sources. — Wells.—Waterworks. — Intermittent and constant supplies ..	80
Drainage and sewerage.—Privies and cesspits.—Water-closets.—Drains.—Sewers.. .. .	82

	PAGE
Sewage disposal... ..	83
Pollution of streams	84
Scavenging.—Refuse storage and removal, and refuse disposal	85
Legislation.—Acts, Bye-laws, and Regulations	86

PART II.—SUMMARIES OF THE REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE COUNTY, URBAN AND RURAL, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER..	89
--	----

PART III.—STATISTICAL TABLES ..	136
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Table A.—Table of deaths occurring during the year in the Districts of the County of Middlesex, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities.

Table B.—Table of populations, births, and of new cases of infectious sickness during the year in the Districts of the County of Middlesex, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities.

Tables C (I), (II), (III), (IV).—Tables of sanitary work carried out during the year in the Districts of the County of Middlesex, classified according to subjects and localities.

County Council of Middlesex.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Report for the year 1895 upon the health conditions of the Administrative County of Middlesex.

The number of Annual Reports received from the Medical Officers of Health of the Urban and Rural Districts of the Administrative County has been 33, the last being received on the 20th June. Of these 28 are printed, three are type-written, and two are manuscript. The Reports of Hanwell Urban and Wealdstone Urban Districts are manuscript; of Greenford Urban (formerly Brentford Rural), Southgate Urban, and Hendon Rural Districts are type-written; and the rest are printed. It is desirable that all Annual Reports should be printed, otherwise they cannot receive full consideration unless perused by the individual Members of Local Authorities. It is only by printing that a sufficient number of copies can be produced for this purpose, and to supply the Local Authority, the County Council and the Local Government Board, with official copies.

The forms supplied by the Local Government Board (Tables A and B, Part III) accompany, or are inserted into the text, of all the Reports, excepting those of Enfield, South Hornsey, and Wembley Urban Districts.

The Tables C (I), (II), (III), (IV), of sanitary work accomplished, accompany the larger number of the Reports, in some the items of the tables are printed consecutively down the pages, and in some others are also abbreviated to suit the District, but still modelled upon the tables as set out in the Appendix. In the Reports of Ealing, Hampton, and Twickenham a different method of statement is adopted, and in the Reports of Acton, South Hornsey, Tottenham, Staines Rural, and Uxbridge Rural Districts the statements are so complex as to more or less defy classification. In the Reports of Harrow, Staines Urban, Sunbury, and Wembley Districts there are no separate statements or tables.

Under the heads of notification and diseases, isolation and hospitals, disinfection and methods, full reports will be found as to the provision made and methods adopted in each of the Districts of the County, the whole forming a compendium of the present position of infectious disease prevention within the County. The reports are based upon the replies kindly furnished by the Medical Officers of Health to a circular letter.

In the map prefacing this Report the areas of the Districts are shown as at present existing, with the alterations made under the Local Government Act of 1894. This map shows the situation of the existing infectious hospitals, ambulances, and disinfecting chambers, as ascertained from the replies kindly supplied by the Medical Officers of Health of Districts to the special circular letter sent them in July of this year.

As in previous years, this Report has been divided into three parts, the first relating to the County as a whole, the

second containing the summaries of the Reports of the Medical Officers of Health of the Districts, and the third containing the statistical tables.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN F. J. SYKES.

40, Camden Square, N.W.

PART I.—THE COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

SECTION 1.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

As in previous years, it is necessary in the first place to take account of the public institutions. These institutions give rise to more troubles and complications, and occupy more time than all the rest of the statistics together. The diverse manner in which they are treated is most confusing ; in one District the population, births, and deaths in the workhouse are all included in the statistics, in another all excluded, in a third, part included and part excluded, in a fourth, the population and births are included, and the deaths excluded, so that no uniform method is adopted.

To the Report for the year 1892 was appended a list of those public institutions in the County of Middlesex taken into account by the Registrar-General in the Returns of the Census of 1891. In the Report for 1893, a more or less complete account of the public institutions in the County was given, and their effect upon the statistics of the County discussed. In the Report for 1894 the method of treating them, and the effects of public institutions were further discussed.

Briefly, the conclusions come to were that the population, births, and deaths in hospitals, asylums, and workhouses

not belonging to the County, or any District of the County, should be altogether excluded. That all schools and homes, and those hospitals, asylums, and workhouses belonging to the County or any District or Union should be included.

With regard to exclusion, the course indicated is now generally followed. With regard to inclusion, schools and homes are now generally included, hospitals are wholly or partly included in the Districts to which their inmates belong, the asylum is situated outside the County, but the greatest difficulty is experienced in reference to workhouses.

In a few instances the proportion of population, births, and deaths, with their ages and causes, which have been excluded from the District in which the Union Workhouse is situated, have been included in the proper District of the Union to which they belong, but this method is not generally adopted. In fact, the methods are so diverse that it is an impossibility to reduce them to uniform figures. There appear to be about four or five hundred deaths, about a quarter that number of births, and about four or five times that number of population in the workhouses of the Unions that are not properly distributed. Some idea may be obtained of this by referring to the accompanying table, which is an attempt to tabulate the population, births, and deaths in the workhouses of the Unions and the Districts to which they should be distributed, the hopelessness of this is at once apparent. In last year's Report it was pointed out that the best way to overcome this difficulty of distribution would be for each workhouse to issue at the end of the year a summary of its statistics

on Forms A and B, giving in the forms the figures with regard to each District of the Union stated as separate localities, and to supply each of these separate localities, or Districts, with a copy, and if the County Council were also supplied with copies of the Returns from all the Union workhouse, a complete account of the statistics of Unions stated separately and conjointly could appear in the Annual Report.

POPULATION IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The population of each of the workhouses, as far as they could be approximately ascertained, was stated in the Report of 1893. In the adjoining table and in the summaries in this Report, the populations will be found stated where recorded in the Report of the District.

BIRTHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The number of births that have taken place in workhouses have been recorded where found stated in the District Reports.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

In a similar manner the deaths in workhouses have been treated, but it must be remarked that to include the population and births and to exclude the deaths does not conduce to correct statistics.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

POOR LAW UNION WORKHOUSES AND THE DISTRICTS COMPOSING THE UNIONS.

WORKHOUSES AND DISTRICTS.		Estimated Population.	Births.	Deaths.	—
(W = District in which Workhouse is situated.)					
EDMONTON UNION WORKHOUSE	..	700	49	145	Stated in Edmonton Report. The aforesaid causes of these deaths are given completely in the Report of the Edmonton District.
Edmonton Urban District (W)	..	226	9	47	
South Hornsey "	..	} } }	}	}	
Hornsey "	..				
Wood Green "	..				
Tottenham "	..				
Southgate "	..				
Enfield "	..	474	40	98	These are not included in the Reports of the respective Districts.
(Herts) Cheshunt Urban District	..	}	}	}	
(Essex) Waltham Holy Cross Urban Dist.	..				
	..				
HENDON UNION WORKHOUSE	..	330	20	92	Stated in Hendon Urban Report. These are included in Hendon Urban District, but ages and causes of death are not separately stated in the Report. The workhouse deaths are included in the Willesden District but not in the other Districts.
Hendon Urban District (W)	..	73	4	22	
Willesden "	..	} } }	}	}	
Harrow "	..				
Wealdstone "	..				
Wembley "	..				
Hendon Rural District	..				
	..	257	16	70	

Poor Law Union Workhouses and the Districts composing the Unions — *continued*.

WORKHOUSES AND DISTRICTS. (W = District in which Workhouse is situated.)	Estimated Population.	Births.	Deaths.	—
BRENTFORD UNION WORKHOUSE .. Heston & Isleworth Urban District (W) Greenford Urban District .. Acton .. Ealing .. Hanwell .. Chiswick .. Brentford .. Twickenham ..	(?) (?) (?) 	(?) (?) (?) 	(?) 83 	The ages and causes of these deaths are given in Table A of the Heston and Isleworth District, but with the possible exception of Greenford, the number of deaths is omitted from the Reports of the other Districts.
STAINES UNION WORKHOUSE .. Staines Rural District (W) .. Sunbury Urban District .. Staines ..	(?) — — —	(?) — — —	30 30 — 4	
UXBRIDGE UNION WORKHOUSE .. Uxbridge Rural District (W) Uxbridge Urban District .. Southall-Norwood Urban District ..	190 — (?)	(?) — (?)	44 18 10 7	Stated in Report of Uxbridge Rural District. Excluded. Included. "

BARNET UNION WORKHOUSE ..		..	—	—	—	—	—
Hertfordshire Districts (W) ..		..	—	—	—	—	—
Friern Barnet Urban District		..	—	—	—	2(?)	Included.
Finchley " " ..		..	—	—	—	12(?)	"
South Mimms " " ..		..	—	—	—	2	"
KINGSTON UNION WORKHOUSE		..	—	—	—	—	—
Surrey Districts (W) ..		..	—	—	—	—	—
Teddington Urban District ..		..	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton " " ..		..	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton Wick Urban District		..	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—It is necessary to mention that in addition to stating the number of deaths, etc., occurring in the workhouse it is also necessary to state the ages and causes of the deaths, otherwise they cannot be excluded from, or included in, Table A, as the case may be.

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICTS AND OF THE COUNTY.

It will be observed that the changes of areas consequent upon the Local Government Act, 1894, have been introduced into this Report, so that there are now 29 Urban Districts and four Rural Districts. It is unnecessary to detail these changes, as they were fully set out in the Report for 1894.

As in previous Reports, the estimate of population made by the Medical Officer of Health has been taken as the basis for the statistics of each District, and collectively of the County. The statistics of the Wembley District being incomplete it has been necessary to omit them in order to secure correctness.

BIRTHS.

The highest birth-rate occurred in the Brentford Urban District, 37·1 per 1,000 of population; followed at considerable distance by Sunbury Urban, 33·4; Tottenham Urban, 33·3; and Edmonton Urban, 32·3. The lowest birth-rate occurred in the Ealing Urban District, 18·9; followed by Hendon Rural, 20·3; and Hampton Wick, 20·6.

The birth-rates per 1,000 of population of the Urban Districts, the Rural Districts, the County, England and Wales, London, and the 33 great towns, are set out in the following table for comparison:—

Localities.	Population.	Births.	Birth-Rates.
Urban Districts*	583,443	16,725	28·7
Rural Districts	45,041	1,273	28·2
Administrative County* ..	628,484	17,998	28·6
England and Wales ..	30,394,078	921,860	30·3
London	4,392,346	133,715	30·5
33 great towns	10,591,530	330,896	31·3

* Omitting Wembley Urban District.

DEATHS.

The highest death-rate was recorded in the Staines Urban District, 17·7; followed by Heston and Isleworth Urban, 17·2; Acton Urban, 17·2; Brentford Urban, 16·2; Sunbury Urban, 16·7; Uxbridge Urban, 16·7; and Uxbridge Rural, 15·9.

The lowest rate was recorded in the Harrow Urban District, 9·3; followed by Friern Barnet Urban, 10·0; Hornsey Urban, 10·4; Hanwell Urban, 10·8; Ealing Urban, 11·2; Finchley Urban, 11·4; Hampton Wick Urban, 11·7; and Hendon Rural, 12·6.

The following table gives the death-rates per 1,000 of population in the Urban Districts, the Rural Districts, the County, England and Wales, London, and the 33 great towns:—

Localities.	Population.	Deaths.	Death-Rates.
Urban Districts*	583,443	8,020	13·7
Rural Districts	45,041	677	15·0
Administrative County* ..	628,484	8,697	13·8
England and Wales ..	30,394,078	568,758	18·7
London	4,392,346	83,937	19·8
33 great towns	10,591,530	218,165	20·7

* Omitting Wembley Urban District.

Again, in 1895, it appears that the death-rate of the Rural Districts in the aggregate is higher than that of the Urban. In fact, only the six Urban Districts above quoted have higher rates than the highest of the four Rural Districts, and seven Urban Districts have lower rates than the lowest Rural District.

At the foot of Table A, table of deaths, on the form supplied by the Local Government Board for the purpose of recording the mortality of a District, are two additional lines, one for recording the "deaths occurring outside the District amongst persons belonging thereto," and the other for recording the "deaths occurring within the District amongst persons not belonging thereto," and above these two lines, and separating them from the table above them, are the words "the subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality." Dr. Kenwood (Finchley) has made what

appears to be an improvement upon this method. Instead of leaving the reader the tedious task of making the corrections, he makes the corrections and alters the heading to read "the subjoined numbers have been taken into account in the above records of mortality." If any one desires to obtain the uncorrected figures it is easy enough to reverse the process. Besides, Dr. Kenwood's method affords more information, inasmuch as the corrections are distributed to their proper Sub-Districts, a transfer which none but the Medical Officer of Health of the District can correctly perform.

AGES AT DEATH.

The infantile mortality in proportion to every 1,000 births is a most accurate test of mortality under 1 year of age, because the actual number of births and deaths of infants during the year are known, and the calculation is not liable to the error that may be unconsciously introduced by an estimation (as distinguished from an enumeration) of the population. It is a delicate test of the sanitary and social conditions upon infant life.

The highest infantile death-rate was recorded in Teddington Urban District, 204 per 1,000 births; followed by Uxbridge Urban, 184; Uxbridge Rural, 172; Acton Urban, 168; Sunbury Urban, 164; Staines Urban, 160; and Chiswick Urban, 160.

The lowest rate was in Hampton Wick Urban District, 20; followed by Ealing Urban, 97; Finchley Urban, 98, and Hampton Urban, 100.

The high rate in Teddington was due to a rise in the number of deaths of infants, and a coincident fall in the

number of births. It is to be observed that in Hampton Wick and Hampton, Districts contiguous to Teddington, are recorded amongst the lowest rates in the County.

The infantile mortality rates per 1,000 births are shown below ; comparing the Urban Districts, the Rural Districts, the County, England and Wales, London, and the 33 great towns :—

Localities.	Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births.
Urban Districts*	16,725	2,334	139·5
Rural Districts	1,273	148	116·2
Administrative County* ..	17,998	2,482	137·8
England and Wales	921,860	148,305	161
London	133,715	22,173	166
33 great towns	330,896	60,254	182

* Omitting Wembley Urban District.

Dr. Ambrose Charpentier (Uxbridge Urban District Council) reports that “The majority of the deaths of infants are due to the almost criminal ignorance of very many mothers as to the proper feeding and management of infants ; some are due to dirt and overcrowding, some to hereditary influences.

“ *Rickets*.—A disease due to either or all such conditions, is very prevalent, and induces many other diseases; another probable factor is what is known as ‘Veiled Infanticide.’ This state of things, more particularly in the Parish of Uxbridge, is most lamentable, and a slur on a civilized community.

“ Possibly improved education may have some effect in the future, and work by ladies among the poor, on the lines of a ‘Ladies Sanitary Association,’ might be beneficial; a few more inquests on such deaths would probably have a good effect, but there appears to be a disinclination on the part of the Authorities to hold more inquiries than absolutely necessary, which is a great incentive to child murder.

“ I may mention that six of the deaths under 1 year, and two of those under 5 years are of illegitimate children, which is sufficiently striking in this connection when we know that there were only 10 such births in the year.”

Dr. Graves Burton (Hanwell) believes the excessive mortality of infants “is a good deal attributable to the number of women who attend the numerous laundries that are in this District, having to leave their infants to the care of others, also from over-exertion while pregnant.”

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Districts.	Estimated Population, 1895.	Births, 1895.	Birth- Rate.	Deaths, 1895.	Death- Rate.	Deaths under 1 year, 1895.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Notes.
URBAN.								
Acton ..	27,648	874	31·6	478	17·2	147	168	
Brentford ..	14,470	537	37·1	235	16·2	83	154	
Chiswick ..	24,582	692	28·1	378	15·3	111	160	
Ealing ..	30,235	574	18·9	339	11·2	56	97	
Edmonton ..	30,306	977	32·3	424	13·9	134	137	Including part Workhouse.
Enfield ..	35,000	1,066	30·5	454	12·9	117	109	
Finchley ..	18,398	466	25·3	210	11·4	46	98	
Friern Barnet ..	7,698*	204	26·5	77	10·0	24	117	*Excluding Asylum.
Greenford ..	734	19	26·7	10	13·6	3	157	
Hampton ..	6,000(?)	158	26·3	78	13·0	16	100	
Hampton Wick..	2,378	49	20·6	28	11·7	1	20	
Harrowell ..	6,555	185	28·2	71	10·8	26	140	
Harrow ..	7,807	161	21·6	73	9·3	18	106	
Hendon ..	17,626	518	29·3	219	12·9	79	153	Including part Workhouse. *Excluding Workhouse.
Heston and Isleworth ..	27,895	862	30·9	481*	17·2	108	125	

Hornsey ..	..	53,823	1,142	21.2	565	10.4	144	134	*Excluding Asylum.
Southall-Norwood	..	6,684*	188	28.1	93	13.9	26	139	
Southgate ..	..	12,000	364	30.3	161	13.4	57	101	
South Hornsey ..	..	17,180	429	24.9	220	12.8	47	109	
Staines ..	..	5,228	150	28.6	93	17.7	24	160	
Sunbury ..	..	4,300	134	33.4	72	16.7	22	164	
Teddington ..	..	11,187	269	24.0	178	16.0	55	204	
Tottenham ..	..	78,258	2,602	33.3	1,139	14.6	371	137	
Twickenham ..	..	17,000	456	26.8	235	13.8	65	142	
Uxbridge..	..	8,527	195	22.8	143	16.7	36	184	
Wealdstone ..	..	3,500	93	26.5	49	14.0	14	150	
Wembley ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Including 59 outside District.
Willesden ..	..	79,260	2,469	31.2	1,143*	14.5	373	151	
Wood Green ..	..	29,164	884	30.3	374	12.8	131	148	
RURAL.									
Hendon ..	..	7,585	154	20.3	96	12.6	17	104	Including Workhouse.
Staines ..	..	19,200	568	29.6	291	15.1	73	128	
South Mimms ..	..	3,122	99	31.7	48	15.3	10	101	Including part Workhouse.
Uxbridge ..	..	15,134	452	29.8	242	15.9	48	172	

CAUSES OF DEATH.

As in previous years, it is desirable to set out the two classes of diseases known as the “principal zymotic diseases,” and the “scheduled notifiable infectious diseases,” in order to show what is embraced in each class and how far they coincide and differ:—

Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Scheduled Notifiable Infectious Diseases.
Smallpox Scarlet Fever Diphtheria or Membranous Croup Typhus Fever Enteric Fever Continued Fever ----- Measles Whooping Cough Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Smallpox Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever Diphtheria and Membranous Croup Typhus Fever Enteric or Typhoid Fever Continued Fever ----- Relapsing Fever Puerperal Fever Cholera Erysipelas

In the following table the deaths and death-rates from each of the two classes of disease in each of the Districts of the County, Urban and Rural, are set out for the purpose of comparison.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Districts.	Estimated Population 1895.	Deaths from the scheduled noti- fiable diseases.	Death- Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Deaths from the principal zyncotic diseases.	Death- Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Notes.
URBAN.						
Acton	27,648	13	0.5	64	2.3	Including part Workhouse.
Brentford	14,470	8	0.5	25	1.7	
Chiswick	24,582	12	0.5	50	2.0	
Ealing	30,235	12	0.4	21	0.7	Including Asylum.
Edmonton	30,306	22	0.7	73	2.4	
Enfield	35,000	34	1.0	81	2.3	
Finchley	18,398	8	0.4	22	1.2	Including part Workhouse.
Friern Barnet	10,233	2	0.2	9	0.9	
Greenford	734	0	0.0	1	1.3	
Hampton	6,000	3	0.5	7	1.1	Including part Workhouse.
Hampton Wick	2,378	1	0.4	1	0.4	
Hanwell	6,555	4	0.6	10	1.5	
Harrow	7,307	2	0.3	4	0.5	Including part Workhouse.
Hendon	17,626	4	0.2	13	0.7	
Heston and Isleworth ..	27,895	31	1.1	75	2.7	
Hornsey	53,823	30	0.5	61	1.1	Excluding Asylum.
Southall-Norwood..	6,684	2	0.3	9	1.3	
Southgate	12,000	7	0.6	23	2.3	
South Hornsey	17,180	16	0.9	23	1.3	Excluding Asylum.
Staines	5,228	5	1.0	6	1.1	
Sunbury	4,300	4	0.9	12	2.8	
Teddington..	11,187	11	1.0	13	1.1	Excluding Asylum.
Tottenham	78,258	46	0.6	149	1.9	
Twickenham	17,000	4	0.2	21	1.2	
Uxbridge	8,527	4	0.5	16	1.9	Excluding Asylum.
Wealdstone	3,500	1	0.3	3	0.9	
Wembley	—	—	—	—	—	
Willesden	79,260	80	1.0	140	1.7	Excluding Asylum.
Wood Green	29,164	13	0.4	87	3.0	
RURAL.						
Hendon	7,585	6	0.8	9	1.2	Including Workhouse.
Staines	19,200	13	0.7	32	1.6	
South Mimms	3,122	2	0.6	3	0.9	
Uxbridge	15,134	10	0.7	25	1.6	Including part Workhouse.

The highest zymotic death-rate was recorded in Wood Green Urban District, 3·0; followed by Sunbury Urban, 2·8; Heston and Isleworth Urban, 2·7 and Edmonton Urban, 2·4.

The lowest zymotic death-rate occurred in the Hampton Wick Urban District, 0·4; followed by Harrow Urban, 0·5; Ealing Urban, 0·7; and Hendon Urban, 0·7.

The deaths and death-rates from the principal zymotic diseases are shown for comparative purposes in the following table :—

Localities.	Population.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	Zymotic Death-Rate.
Urban Districts*	585,978	1,024	1·7
Rural Districts	45,041	69	1·5
Administrative County*..	631,019	1,093	1·7
England and Wales	30,394,078	64,901	2·1
London	4,392,316	11,544	2·6
33 great towns	10,591,530	29,957	2·8

* Omitting Wembley Urban District.

The highest recorded mortality from the scheduled notifiable diseases occurred in Heston and Isleworth Urban District, 1·1; followed by Staines Urban, 1·0; Teddington Urban, 1·0; Enfield Urban, 1·0; and Willesden Urban, 1·0.

The lowest mortality occurred in the Greenford Urban District, 0·0, followed by Hendon Urban, 0·2 ; Twickenham Urban, 0·2 ; and Friern Barnet Urban, 0·2.

The deaths and death-rates from the notifiable infectious diseases are shown together for comparison in the table below.

Localities.	Population.	Deaths from Notifiable Diseases.	Notifiable Diseases. Death- Rates.
Urban Districts*	585,978	379	0·64
Rural Districts	45,041	31	0·68
Administrative County*	631,019	410	0·65

* Omitting Wembley Urban District.

CHAPTER II.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SECTION 1.—NOTIFICATION AND DISEASES.

THE Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, is in force in every District in the Administrative County, except in Willesden, but in that District compulsory notification has been in force since 1887 by a Local Act passed prior to the Notification Act. The dates when notification came into force are stated in the table below. The general Act was in force in Sunbury in 1890, prior to its separation from the Staines Rural District, and in Wealdstone, and also in Wembley in 1891, prior to their severance from the Hendon Rural District.

It will be observed that in the Friern Barnet, Hampton, and Hendon Urban Districts measles has been added to the notifiable diseases scheduled in the Act, and that Hendon Urban District has also added whooping-cough. On the other hand, that Heston and Isleworth Urban and Hendon Rural Districts have rescinded the resolution making measles a notifiable disease. In the number of cases notified and quoted in the third column of the table below, measles and whooping-cough have not been included.

To the table has been added a column in reference to the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, and the dates of adoption will be recorded when known :—

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Districts.	Since when notification in force?	Cases of scheduled diseases notified, 1895.	Diseases added to those scheduled in Act.	Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act adopted?
URBAN.				
Acton	Jan., 1890	161		
Brentford	Dec., 1889	114		
Chiswick	Jan., 1890	118		
Ealing	Jan., 1890	123		
Edmonton	March, 1891	272		
Enfield	Jan., 1890	422		
Finchley	Jan., 1890	77	..	Yes.
Friern Barnet	Jan., 1891	62	Measles, 1894	Yes.
Greenford	1892	12		
Hampton	1890	27	Measles.	
Hampton Wick	Feb., 1890	7		
Hanwell	March, 1890	78		
Harrow	1890	22		
Hendon	? 1891	129	{ Measles and Whooping- cough. Measles, rescinded 1894.	
Heston and Isleworth..	Jan., 1890	304		
Hornsey	Jan., 1890	615		
Southall-Norwood	July, 1891	52	..	Yes.
Southgate	Dec., 1889	108		
South Hornsey	Sept., 1892	134		
Staines	1890	38		
Sunbury	Jan., 1890	16		
Teddington	Feb., 1890	52		
Tottenham	1890	727		
Twickenham	Jan., 1890	78		
Uxbridge	? 1891	64		
Wealdstone	1891			
Wembley	1891			
Willesden	Oct., 1887	741		
Wood Green	March, 1890	174		
RURAL.				
Hendon.. ..	1891	52	{ Measles, rescinded 1894.	
Staines	Dec., 1891	119		
South Mimms	Feb., 1890	23		
Uxbridge	Jan., 1890	80		

SMALLPOX.

The total number of smallpox cases notified during the year in the County was 24, and no deaths were recorded, as compared with 62 in the previous year with 5 deaths. In 24 Districts no cases were notified during 1895.

SCARLATINA.

The incidence of scarlet fever was not uniform, in some Districts there was a diminution as compared with the previous year, in others an increase. In some of the more populous Districts the number of cases showed a marked increase.

With regard to the influence of schools Dr. Skinner (Willesden Urban District) writes:—

“It appears to me that this disease (scarlet fever) and diphtheria are very much more influenced by the Free Education Act, than is perhaps usually supposed.

“The school attendance officers are more insistent on the children attending school, and the parents are afraid of the consequences of keeping their little ones at home for what they think might be only a slight ailment, and consequently send them when they are not in a fit condition to go.

“In several instances children have been sent when in a state of peeling from scarlet fever, the original attack having been slight, and so escaped notice, or if noticed, not recognised, the illness thus not being severe no doctor has been consulted, and it has only been when one child has had a severe attack that the other cases have been brought to notice. The schools thus become centres of propagation,

the buildings, the desks, the seats, the books all are in a condition to rekindle the disease when the children reassemble after the holidays."

DIPHThERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

In a few Districts diphtheria was slightly less prevalent during the year, but in the majority of Districts the progressive increase of this disease was equally as apparent as in other parts of the country. The only hopeful methods of combating this fatal disease are by educating parents, guardians, and school teachers, to regard sore throats in a more serious light, by inducing medical practitioners to isolate sore throats until certain of their nature, and, if in doubt, to submit swabbings to bacteriological examination, and, by urging the earliest use of antitoxin to prevent a fatal issue. The vital importance of this last recommendation is rendered obvious by glancing at the figures in Tables A and B, under the heads of diphtheria and scarlatina, whereas the number of cases notified of the former disease is considerably less than of the latter, the number of deaths is considerably greater, in fact, the disproportionate mortality is self-evident.

In reference to the spread of diphtheria Dr. Th. Günther, (Teddington Urban District) reports :—

"It is well known that the specific diphtheritic bacillus is often found in the throat as long as six or seven weeks after recovery, and it is also known that as long as the bacillus is present the danger of infection has not passed. Such being the case, it is not safe to allow a child who may appear quite well at the end of a fortnight to mix with others, as the disease might thus be spread. Two such cases

happened during the year : in each case the child suffering from the disease was isolated and every precaution taken to prevent infection, but notwithstanding, in the first case another child was attacked after four weeks', and in the second case after five weeks' lapse of time.

"Experience thus shows that it is not advisable to allow children who have been suffering from diphtheria to mix too soon with other children, and they ought to be excluded from school for at least seven or eight weeks after the beginning of the illness.

"Diphtheria being an eminently infectious disease, isolation is the only effective remedy against its spread, but this cannot be accomplished under ordinary circumstances in the patient's house, but can easily be effected in an isolation hospital, where the mischief of allowing infection to spread from first cases will be avoided, and where the requisite preventative measures are carried out to the letter."

With regard to sewer gas and diphtheria, Mr. Campbell Gowan (Hendon Rural District), states:—

"It has always been, within my experience, a noticeable fact, that whenever a new system of sewer drainage is established in a District hitherto unprovided with this costly, but necessary adjunct to civilization, its establishment is invariably followed by an outbreak of diphtheria.

"Most certainly is this the case where the sewer gradients are low, and road-grating ventilators are provided. The presence of these gratings proves an irresistible temptation to small children to congregate and play about them, bent upon studying the laws of gravity by dropping stones through them and listening for the splash.

“The latest illustration of my contention comes from Edgware and Little Stanmore, for barely had the bulk of the houses been connected with the sewer than an outbreak occurred, and nine cases (including one of membranous croup) were reported, three of which ended fatally.

“Complaints of stench arising from these gratings coming to hand, the matter was brought before you by Mr. Webb and myself, and several of the offending exits were closed, standard ventilators being erected in their stead. Since their erection the complaints have been fewer, and the disease has ceased.”

TYPHUS FEVER.

Typhus fever was unknown in the County during the year.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

By glancing down the column of estimated population, in Table A in the Appendix, and dividing the population by 1,000, an approximate standard is reached.

If the cases of typhoid fever notified are beyond this number, the prevalence of the disease must be regarded as excessive, if below half this number the prevalence may be regarded as kept within reasonable bounds.

The cases notified were below $\cdot 5$ per 1,000 of population in Chiswick (?), Ealing, Greenford, Hampton, Harrow, Southall, and Teddington Urban, and Hendon Rural Districts.

The cases notified were above 1 per 1,000 in Acton, Southgate, Tottenham Urban, and Hendon Rural Districts; considerably above in Staines Rural, and nearly 2 per 1,000 in Staines Urban and Enfield Urban Districts.

With regard to the ætiology of enteric fever, Dr. Kenwood (Finchley Urban District), writes :—

“ Although it is a generally accepted fact that sewage emanations may give rise to enteric fever, it is comparatively seldom that one has such positive evidence of the direct relationship between the two as one of these cases afforded. A house in a good sanitary condition, and showing from my register a “clean bill,” so far as any previous visitation of zymotic disease among any of its occupants was concerned, became insanitary by reason of a sudden stoppage of the drain, and the consequent bursting of the joint with the soil pipe.

“ The result was that every time the upstairs water-closet was used the excremental matter escaped at this leak, accumulated under the “footings,” and after a time appeared above the cellar floor, where it was discovered standing to a height of about an inch. Before the condition could be rectified, the odour was more especially complained of by one of the occupants of the house who occupied a bedroom situated over the escape, and in this particular room the odour of the sewage made itself very manifest, more especially at night time. The individual had previously enjoyed immunity from those conditions that have been shown to have their origin in such emanations, but in 18 days he was laid up with enteric fever. It seemed highly improbable that, in this case, the patient could have contracted the disease away from the house.”

CONTINUED FEVER.

Cases of continued fever were notified in Chiswick, Hornsey, Tottenham, and Wealdstone Urban Districts. The number of cases (16) in the Wealdstone District, which

gave rise to three deaths, was so large as to create a not unreasonable suspicion that they were typhoid in character. If so, then Chiswick suffered from an excessive prevalence of enteric fever.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

The number of puerperal fever cases remained at about the average.

CHOLERA.

Of this disease only one case, in Chiswick, was reported.

ERYSIPELAS.

Erysipelas was generally less prevalent than usual. The number notified being lower in most Districts.

MEASLES.

Judging from the mortality measles appears to have been epidemic in the Tottenham and Wood Green Districts and also in Heston and Isleworth.

In Friern Barnet, Hampton, and Hendon Districts measles is compulsorily notifiable.

Mr. F. W. Andrew (Hendon Urban District), speaking of the notification of measles, says, "I have little doubt that this total does not represent the real number affected, as parents do not notify this disease in every case. As to the advisability of including this in the list of notifiable diseases, I can, after four years' experience of it being in force say that it is very doubtful that much good is gained by it. Of course, as regards the closing of schools, it is a guide, but as this disease is most infectious during the

initial stage the harm is generally done before attention is drawn to it, and all hopes of so checking the disease is prevented."

In last year's Report the arguments for and against the notification of measles were fully set out, in continuance of those statements the remarks of, and course pursued by. Dr. Kenwood (Finchley Urban District), are interesting and instructive: "As you are aware some Authorities have added measles to the list of diseases that are compulsorily notifiable. I do not favour such a step, for in return for much greater trouble and a heavier expense I do not believe it would result in as much good as some simple action on other lines. There are many reasons adverse to the compulsory notification of measles and whooping-cough, unless at the same time the means of isolation can be offered, as in scarlet fever, &c., and I would point out that if notification of measles is unsound in theory, it is also most discouraging in effect.

"During the past four years a small percentage of the Sanitary Authorities in England and Wales have included measles in the list of notifiable diseases, and what has been the result of the experiment? In the majority of cases the Medical Officers of Health either candidly acknowledge that they have reaped no advantage and that the measure is a useless one, or they express their doubts as to its utility; and in no instance has there been sufficient evidence adduced as would suffice to convince you that the measure has brought about a reduction in the measles mortality. In some cases, it is true, there was a falling off in the mortality during the year following the adoption of its compulsory notification, but it must be

borne in mind that in these cases the notification was adopted during a period of great epidemic prevalence, and that in the nature of things there would be a falling off in the number of cases during the following year, or perhaps two, for some time must elapse before another batch of susceptible children gets into the community.

“ I quote the ‘Lancet’ of July, 1894: ‘ A few Medical Officers of Health find that the notification of measles is a valuable means for the purposes of public health, but a larger number imply that the notification of this disease has done little more than lead to a considerable expense in notification fees without any corresponding benefit.’

“ The Council has agreed that something should be done to reduce our exceptionally high mortality from whooping-cough, and that it is well to include measles in our action. The whole matter is a very difficult one to face, but I have great confidence in some measure of good resulting from the following comparatively costless and simple scheme, which has been sanctioned by the Council and which aims at giving advice to the poorer parishioners, among whom the vast majority of fatal cases occur, and also at seeking the co-operation of school authorities. The distribution of small handbills of advice to the poorer class parishioners (say to all those in houses of a rateable value of £25 and under), has been sanctioned, and these bills are to be distributed every November and May (*i.e.*, just before the months when the disease generally shows an increase).

“ The handbill is as follows:—

“ ‘ PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE SPREAD OF MEASLES AND
WHOOPING-COUGH.

“ ‘ Measles and whooping-cough are two preventable diseases which, together, kill more children than smallpox, typhoid fever, and diphtheria combined; they must not, therefore, be regarded as trivial, nor should prompt and proper care and treatment ever be dispensed with.

“ ‘ Measles is infectious for three weeks from the date of commencement of the first symptoms (*i.e.*, of severe cold in the head), and whooping-cough is infectious for at least six weeks. During these periods the child should be kept indoors and separated as far as possible from all healthy children.

“ ‘ No healthy child, from a house where measles or whooping-cough is prevalent, should be allowed to attend school during the period named above; and it is very dangerous for parents to visit among their neighbours while their children are suffering from measles or whooping-cough, or any other infectious disease, or to allow children suffering from such diseases to play with other children in the street or elsewhere, or to attend school. Most of the deaths from measles and whooping-cough result from an exposure to damp and cold which leads to inflammation of the lungs.

“ ‘ N.B.—The Sanitary Authority will disinfect houses in which children have been suffering from either of these complaints free of charge, and with very little inconvenience to the householders.

“ ‘ It should be noted by parents that although children frequently appear to have recovered from measles or whooping-cough in a shorter period than that mentioned above, they are nevertheless, infectious for the whole of the period indicated, and wilful exposure of them during this time renders parents liable to prosecution and a penalty of Five Pounds.

HENRY KENWOOD, M.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.’

“ The attendance at elementary schools is responsible for a great deal of spread, and the co-operation of school teachers in endeavouring to detect cases in their early stages and in excluding them from school attendance will be sought.

“ Lastly, it will be a useful means of bringing home to poorer parishioners the seriousness of measles (and it moreover furnishes an opportunity of giving verbal advice) if, when a death from this disease figures amongst our death returns, we visit the premises, disinfect, and endeavour to ascertain if the parents know of any other cases in neighbouring houses.’

To Dr. Kenwood's remarks it must be added that it should always be borne in mind that, in the case of measles, notification is but a means to an end, namely, the prevention of the spread of the disease by isolation and disinfection, and that an Authority is acting prematurely in making measles compulsorily notifiable, unless and until it has provided sufficient and proper means of isolation and disinfection for cases of the more dangerous and more fatal infectious diseases, especially smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever.

WHOOPIING-COUGH.

It is only in the Hendon Urban District that whooping-cough is a notifiable disease, and the experience there gained is interesting.

Mr. F. W. Andrew (Hendon Urban District) speaking of whooping-cough, says:—"I really cannot think this represents the total number of cases. My remarks as regards notification of measles equally apply to whooping-cough. I certainly think that very little good can be gained by it, as in a very large number of cases a medical man is not called in, and parents fail to notify. I think if the schools were inspected periodically by medical officers, and advice given to teachers as to the symptoms of this disease, and they were told to exclude all doubtful cases, more good would be done in this way than by notification "

DIARRHŒA.

This cause of mortality, although more prevalent in some Districts was less so in others, and generally was not epidemic. Most of the deaths from this cause are those of infants.

Mr. Garry Simpson (Acton), says:—"Researches have shown conclusively that one of the chief difficulties in the artificial feeding of infants is in keeping the milk of the cow or other animal free from the contagion of bacilli, which are always floating in the atmosphere. Milk is found to be an admirable medium for the cultivation of these microbes, and the result of the infant imbibing these organisms is that it is seized with diarrhœa and vomiting, which, unchecked, speedily exhaust vitality, and extinguish life. The only way to combat this evil is by sterilizing the milk. . . ."

PHTHISIS.

The only object of mentioning this disease is to observe that several programmes for its control are under discussion, and to draw attention to the valuable Report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis.

SECTION 2.—ISOLATION AND HOSPITALS.

In the Annual Reports of the County, tables and extracts have appeared from time to time in reference to infectious hospitals, ambulances, and disinfection, in the various Districts. These have been more or less incomplete, and in order to obtain a complete record of the appliances available for the prevention of infectious diseases, a circular letter was sent to each of the Medical Officers of Health of the Districts of the County asking for replies to the following questions:—

Name of District.—Infectious Hospital.—Has an isolation hospital been provided? When was it first brought into use? Where is it situated? (Please define fully and exactly, and illustrate position at end hereof.) What is the total number of wards?—and of beds? What is the number of beds in each of the wards? What diseases are admitted? Is any payment demanded, and what? Are any cases admitted from other Districts? From what other Districts? What provision is made for extension? What special accommodation is provided for smallpox? Any further remarks? Infectious Ambulance.—Have you an infectious ambulance? When was it first brought into use? Where is it kept? Of what type is the vehicle? How is the vehicle propelled? What is its accommodation? Any further remarks? Disinfecting Station.—Have you a

disinfecting chamber? When was it first brought into use? Where is it situated? Of what type is the chamber? How many vans for transport are in use? Of what type are they? How are they propelled? Are infectious articles ever burned, and by what means? Is any charge made for disinfection? In disinfecting—Do you fumigate the air of infected rooms? Do you strip and cleanse the surfaces? Do you wash and cleanse the contents? Any further remarks? Diagram.—(Kindly sketch a rough outline of your District below, on the scale of about an inch to the mile, and mark thereon the site of the isolation hospital, H.; of the ambulance station, A.; and of the disinfecting station, D.).

To this circular letter, replies were received (the last not until the beginning of September), from 27 out of 33 Districts, and the details are set out below, supplemented by information gathered from past and present Annual Reports.

The situations of the hospitals, ambulances, and disinfectors, have been plotted on the map of the County (one inch to the mile), which prefaces this Report.

For the sake of clearness, the infectious hospitals, ambulances, and disinfection, will be dealt with separately, commencing with infectious hospital accommodation.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Acton.—No infectious hospital, but 20 beds are retained at Highgate Hospital for smallpox.

Brentford.—An isolation hospital was opened on 6th February, 1892, at Claypond's Lane, Brentford. It

consists of 4 wards, 2 large and 2 small, each large ward containing 3 beds, and each small ward 2 beds, and accommodates 5 male and 5 female patients. Scarlet fever is the disease admitted, and from 3s. 6d. to 15s. per week is charged, according to the patient's means. No cases are admitted from other Districts. There is ample additional space provided whereon another hospital of the same size could be built. There is no special accommodation for smallpox, patients are removed to Highgate Hospital.

Chiswick.—A temporary hospital has been provided since 18th January, 1896, at Chiswick Lane, Chiswick. It consists of 5 rooms, containing 20 beds, two containing 6 each, and two 4 each. Scarlet fever is admitted, and no payment is demanded. No cases are admitted from other Districts. Provision is made for extension by the adjoining house. For smallpox, 7 beds are retained at Highgate Smallpox Hospital.

Ealing.—An isolation hospital has been provided since 1884 at the southern extremity of the District. It consists of 5 wards with 16 beds, two wards containing 5 beds each, and three wards 2 beds each. All infectious diseases are admitted except smallpox. To the poorer classes no charge is made; other cases are dealt with on their own merits. No cases are admitted from other Districts. There is additional land sufficient to erect two additional hospitals of a similar size to the present one, and an area laid with a concrete foundation, ready drained, is provided for a temporary hospital. No special provision is made for smallpox.

Edmonton.—No isolation hospital. Smallpox cases are sent to the Highgate Hospital. In special instances, when there has been room, cases of scarlet fever have, by arrangement, been sent to and admitted to the Enfield Isolation Hospital.

Enfield.—An isolation hospital has been provided since November, 1891, at Lincoln Road, Pender's End, Enfield. It consists of temporary iron buildings for wards, and a brick administrative block. The number of wards is 5, containing 37 beds, namely, two wards of 10 beds each, two of 8 beds, and one with 1 bed. Scarlatina only is admitted, but upon one occasion, when there were few scarlatina cases, diphtheria patients were taken into one block. No payment is demanded from patients of the Enfield District, but 3s. a day is required for patients from other Districts. The other Districts that send patients (when there is room) are Edmonton, Cheshunt, Southgate, Friern Barnet, and South Hornsey. Plans have been prepared and approved by the Local Government Board, and application for a loan of nearly £30,000 has been made, and an inquiry held, for building a permanent hospital at World's End, in which accommodation will be provided for cases of scarlatina, diphtheria, and enteric fever. For smallpox five beds are retained in the Highgate Hospital.

Finchley.—An isolation hospital has been provided since 1889, in the corner of a grass field bordering on Summer's Lane, North Finchley, and near to the sewage farm. It consists of three wards with 12 beds, two wards contain 5 beds each, and one contains 2 beds. Scarlet fever is admitted, and occasionally typhoid fever. Better class

patients are required to pay £1 a week. No cases are admitted from other Districts. There is no provision for extension. No special accommodation is provided for smallpox, but a properly drained and permanent concrete foundation is provided, and an iron superstructure is ready for erection to accommodate 12 other cases of infectious disease.

Friern Barnet.—No isolation hospital is provided, but arrangements are made with the Enfield Authority to take cases of scarlet fever, and payment is demanded or not, according to circumstances. For smallpox cases arrangement is made with the Highgate Hospital to admit them.

Greenford.—No permanent isolation hospital. Two adjoining cottages were temporarily hired for some cases of scarlet fever. No provision for smallpox. The population of the District is only 740

Hampton.—No reply to circular letter, but from the Annual Reports it appears that there is mention of an isolation hospital at Tolworth, Surbiton, in the County of Surrey. There is no information forthcoming as to what kind of an institution this is, but smallpox appears to have been admitted.

Hampton Wick.—No isolation hospital. No provision for smallpox.

Hanwell.—No isolation hospital. No provision for smallpox.

Harrow.—An isolation hospital has been erected and in use since 5th December, 1894, at Newton Farm, Pinner Lane, Roxeth, Harrow-on-the-Hill. It consists of two wards

with 11 beds, 7 beds in one ward, and 4 in the other. Such diseases are admitted as the Medical Officer of Health may direct, but not smallpox, if it can be avoided. No charge is made to the poor, but in some cases half or exceptionally the whole cost is charged. No cases are admitted from other Districts. There is room for making the hospital twice the present size. Smallpox cases are sent to Highgate Hospital. Three or four rooms are available in the administrative block for private or overflow cases. Harrow School possesses an excellent isolation hospital for its separate use.

Hendon.—An isolation hospital was erected in 1890, near Renter's Lane, Hendon, N.W. It consists of two wards with 12 beds, 6 beds in each ward, and an additional probationary ward containing 4 beds, is about to be built. Scarlet fever only is admitted. The rule to charge patients, if means allow, has not been put in force. No cases are admitted from other Districts. As the structure is in the middle of a 16-acre field, there is ample room for extension. All smallpox cases are sent to Highgate Hospital.

Heston and Isleworth.—No reply to circular letter, but from Annual Reports it appears that there is an isolation hospital at Dockwell Lane, Heston, near Cranford. In this hospital 70 cases of scarlet fever were treated during 1895. The present accommodation is stated to be inadequate. Consent of the Local Government Board has been obtained to purchase a site for a new hospital in conjunction with the Corporation of Richmond, to which it is suggested that smallpox will be admitted.

Hornsey.—No reply to circular, but the Annual Reports contain a full account of the hospital. In 1895 the

Isolation Hospital which is situated at the extreme northern point of the District, in Coppett's Road, Muswell Hill, was enlarged and extended. It now consists of a commodious administrative block, 4 blocks of wards, and outbuildings. Two of the ward-blocks contain 4 wards each, and two contain 2 wards each; 8 of the wards are fully furnished and the remaining 4 could be made ready in a few days. The outbuildings contain ambulance, high pressure steam disinfecter (for use of the hospital), sterilizer, laundry, wash-house, mortuary, &c. The building and its various parts are in communication by telephone. Cases of scarlatina, diphtheria, and typhoid fever, in both sexes, are admitted. All charges made for patients have been abolished. There is no record of any cases being admitted from other Districts. Smallpox cases are sent to Highgate Hospital.

Southall.—No separate isolation hospital. Cases are sent to the Joint Isolation Hospital at Hillingdon, in the Uxbridge Rural District.

Southgate.—No reply to circular letter, but, from Annual Reports, it appears that there is no isolation hospital, cases being sent to the Enfield Hospital when there is room.

South Hornsey.—No isolation hospital, but a site has been obtained in Hornsey to build one.

Staines.—No isolation hospital.

Sunbury.—No isolation hospital, and no provision for smallpox.

Teddington.—No isolation hospital, and no provision for smallpox.

Tottenham.—Since March, 1894, an arrangement has been in force with the Metropolitan Asylums Board, for the use of 50 beds in that Board's North Eastern Hospital, at St. Anne's Road, South Tottenham. Scarlet fever cases are admitted to these 50 beds for which the Tottenham Authority pays £300 per annum, and 3s. 6d. per head per day for maintenance and treatment, and also 5s. ambulance fee in each case. An arrangement has also been made with Highgate Hospital, for the retention of beds for smallpox cases.

Twickenham.—No reply to the circular letter, but from Annual Reports it is gathered that there is a cottage isolation hospital, near the sewage works, to which scarlet fever cases are admitted.

Uxbridge.—No separate isolation hospital. Cases are sent to the Joint Isolation Hospital at Hillingdon in the Uxbridge Rural District, and just beyond the boundary of the Uxbridge Urban District. Cases of scarlatina, diphtheria, and smallpox are admitted, and no payment is demanded of patients.

Wealdstone.—No isolation hospital, nor provision for smallpox yet made. The subject is under the consideration of the Wealdstone and Hendon Rural Councils.

Wembley.—No isolation hospital. The Willesden Isolation Hospital admits a few cases at £3 3s. per week per case. As the Highgate Smallpox Hospital Authorities have threatened to decline cases in future, it is suggested that it might be necessary to use a cottage for smallpox.

Willesden.—In August, 1892, a temporary iron building was first used as an isolation hospital, and in December,

1894, the permanent buildings came into use. The hospital is situated in Dog Lane, leading from Stonebridge to Neasden, and about the third of a mile from the River Brent, which here forms the north-west boundary of the District. It contains eight wards, with 42 beds, and 12 cots; the iron building contains two wards with 16 beds. The number of beds in the wards varies from 4 to 10, according to the size of the wards. Scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever are admitted; 5s. per week is charged for children, and 10s. for adults. Patients have been received from Acton and from Wembley. There is space enough for three more permanent buildings, besides $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres not enclosed. Smallpox is accommodated in an iron building, and a tent is kept in readiness during the summer.

Wood Green.—No isolation hospital is provided. Smallpox is sent to the Highgate Hospital, to which a retaining fee is paid.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Hendon.—No reply to circular letter, but from the Annual Report it is gathered that there is no isolation hospital for the District.

Staines.—No isolation hospital. One was commenced some years ago, but abandoned. There is a small iron shed at the workhouse at Stanwell, erected among the ruins of the abandoned hospital, which is used for smallpox cases.

South Mimms.—No isolation accommodation provided.

Uxbridge.—For isolation purposes, in 1882 a wooden construction was erected, and in 1886 a brick structure

came into use. It is situated at Kingston Lane, Hillingdon, and consists of six wards, containing 20 beds, 3 in four small wards, and 4 in two large ones. Scarlatina, diphtheria, and smallpox are admitted. No payment is demanded of patients. Uxbridge Urban District and Southall-Norwood District also send patients to this joint hospital. Three acres of land are available for extension. For smallpox there is a separate block, and separate nurses provided. It is suggested that convalescent wards are required, in order to avoid return cases.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS

DISTRICTS.	Since when ?	Where situated.	No. of Wards.	No. of Beds.	Diseases admitted.	Smallpox accommodation.
URBAN.						
Acton ..	None	..	..	..	..	20 beds, Highgate.
Brentford ..	Feb., 1892..	Clay Ponds Lane ..	4	10	Scarlet Fever ..	To Highgate.
Chiswick ..	Jan., 1896..	Temporary Hospital, Chiswick Lane	5	20	Scarlet Fever ..	7 beds, Highgate.
Ealing ..	1884	Near southern boundary	5	16	All infectious diseases	None specially.
Edmonton ..	None	..	..	..	..	To Highgate.
Enfield ..	Nov., 1891..	Temporary Hospital, Lincoln Road, Ponder's End	4 1	36 1	Scarlatina ..	5 beds, Highgate.
Finchley ..	April, 1889	Summer's Lane ..	3	12	Scarlatina ..	Site for tent ready.
Friern Barnet ..	None	..	..	..	..	To Highgate.
Greenford ..	None	..	..	..	..	None.
Hampton ..	(?)	Tolworth, Surbiton ..	(?)	(?)	(?)	Smallpox admitted.
Hampton Wick ..	None	..	..	..	..	None.
Hanwell ..	None	..	..	..	..	None.
Harrow ..	Dec., 1894..	Newton Farm, Roxeth	2	11	Such as M.O.H. directs	To Highgate.
Hendon ..	1890	Renter's Lane ..	2	12	Scarlatina ..	To Highgate.
Heston & Isleworth	(?)	Dockwell Lane, Heston, near Cranford	1 (?)	4 (?)	(?)	To Highgate.
Hornsey ..	(?)	Coppett's Road, Muswell Hill	12	(?)	Scarlatina, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever	To Highgate.
Southall-Norwood	..	Joint Hospital, Hillingdon, Uxbridge Road	..	..	Scarlatina and Diphtheria	Joint Hospital.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS—continued.

50

DISTRICTS.	Since when?	Where situated.	No. of Wards.	No. of Beds.	Diseases admitted.	Smallpox accommodation.
Southgate ..	None ..	..	..	..	..	To Highgate.
South Hornsey ..	None ..	Site obtained.	..	..	..	..
Staines ..	None.	..	..	..	..	None.
Sunbury ..	None ..	..	..	..	..	None.
Teddington ..	None ..	..	..	..	..	To Highgate.
Tottenham ..	March, 1894	N.E. Hospital, M.A.B., St. Anne's Road	..	100	Scarlet Fever ..	..
Twickenham ..	..	Cottage Hospital, near Sewage Works	..	..	Scarlet Fever.	..
Uxbridge ..	..	Joint Hospital, Hilling- don, Uxbridge R.D.	..	..	Scarlatina and Diphtheria.	Joint Hospital.
Wealdstone ..	None ..	..	..	..	..	..
Wembley ..	None ..	..	..	..	..	..
Willesden ..	Aug., 1892	Dog Lane, Stonebridge, near Neasden	8	52	Scarlet Fever, Diph- theria, and Ty- phoid Fever	Iron building of 2 wards and 16 beds.
Wood Green ..	None ..	..	..	..	..	To Highgate.
RURAL.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hendon ..	None ..	Site obtained.	..	..	..	..
Staines ..	None ..	..	..	..	..	Iron shed at Work- house, Stanwell.
South Mimms ..	None.	..	..	..	..	..
Uxbridge ..	1882	Joint Hospital, Kings- ton Lane, Hillingdon	6	20	Scarlatina and Diphtheria	A separate block of the hospital.

In addition to the above information some quotations from the Annual Reports may aptly be made.

Mr. F. C. Dodsworth (Chiswick), says, "the absence of a hospital for the reception of cases of an infectious character, is, I can only repeat, as in all my Annual Reports, much needed in a large and increasing neighbourhood such as this."

Dr. C. H. Green (Edmonton), complains that "the want of hospital accommodation was much felt application was made for admission of a case to the Enfield Hospital, and was refused owing to lack of room."

Mr. Hugh Stott (Friern Barnet), after stating that arrangements are made with the Enfield and Finchley Fever Hospitals and the Highgate Smallpox Hospital, says, "as the population increases, it will be a matter for your Authority's consideration as to whether it is not better to have a building in your own District for the isolation of infectious diseases."

Dr. Fletcher Little (Harrow), reports that "the wisdom of the late Board, under the chairmanship of Dr. Stiven, in providing this hospital has been amply justified by the results. Cases of infectious disease are now promptly isolated, and outbreaks that might have developed into epidemics have been speedily suppressed."

In reference to the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Hendon Urban District, Mr. F. W. Andrew says, "once again this institution has been found a great boon to the District. . . . An important matter, and one which I made mention of in my Report for 1894, is the necessity for the

erection of another ward to the hospital, for as now situated, it is only possible to treat one disease; a probationary ward is also a most necessary addition, in order that patients before mixing in the general wards may be examined by the medical officer, and so ensure that they are not suffering from any other disease. . . .”

Dr. J. J. Ridge (Enfield), reports that “the hospital scheme has made progress, and plans have been prepared and adopted in accordance with the views of the advisers of the Local Government Board, by which accommodation will be provided for cases of scarlatina, diphtheria, and enteric fever.” This new permanent hospital will be situated at World’s End; the present temporary hospital at Lincoln Road, Ponder’s End, only accommodates scarlet fever.

With regard to joint hospitals, Dr. C. H. Green (Edmonton) says, “a good combination scheme would present material advantages to the several Districts who might participate therein, but if the Council take this method of settling the question the scheme should be one in which the hospital would be designed to meet the requirements of all the participating Districts, and would be maintained by them jointly; a mere arrangement under which cases from this District are admitted to hospital, provided there is no other use for the beds not being sufficient to meet the requirements of the District.”

In reference to smallpox accommodation, Mr. F. W. Andrew (Hendon Urban District), reports, “another matter is the necessity for provision for smallpox cases. At present it is impossible to treat this disease ourselves.

In the past the cases have been sent to a London hospital, but it is doubtful whether the Authorities will continue to take in cases from outside the Metropolitan Area."

Dr. J. J. Ridge (Enfield), expresses the opinion that it would be desirable "that the County Council of Middlesex should provide accommodation for cases of smallpox; it would be impossible to cope locally with an epidemic after it had once made a start."

AMBULANCES.

Cabs and public vehicles should, on no consideration, be permitted to be used for infectious cases, as, on account of their mode of construction and upholstering, they cannot be properly disinfected, so that whether a District possesses an infectious hospital or not, it should possess an ambulance, or have the use of an ambulance within reasonable distance.

From the replies to the circular letter mentioned above, and from the Annual Reports, it has been possible to put together all the information available with regard to ambulances.

URBAN DISTRICT.

Acton.—An ambulance is kept at a shed off Acton Lane near the Uxbridge Road.

Brentford.—An infectious ambulance was first brought into use 22nd August, 1893, and it is kept at Town Meadow, south of High Street. It consists of an ordinary 4-wheeled cab, from which the cushions have been removed, and the inside of which has been match-boarded and varnished. It is driven by a hired horse, and will carry two patients.

Chiswick.—An ambulance, in use since 1894, is kept at the rear of the Fire Station and Mortuary Parish Dépôt, south of High Road, Chiswick. It is of the usual type driven by horse, and will carry two patients and an attendant.

Ealing.—An ambulance, in use since 1884, is kept at the isolation hospital. It is a four-wheeled covered van, driven by horses, and contains a fixed seat for a nurse and a stretcher for a patient.

Edmonton.—An old carriage formerly served as an ambulance. Quite recently a new ambulance has been acquired. It is kept at the sewage farm, which is in telephonic communication with the Town Hall. In form it is a van ambulance of the type used by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, driven by horse. It provides accommodation for two recumbent patients and a seat for a nurse.

Enfield.—An infectious ambulance, first brought into use in 1885, is kept at the Court House. It is a vehicle opening behind, drawn by one horse, and accommodates two persons, one lying and one sitting.

Finchley.—An ambulance, in use since 1889, is kept in a shed in the hospital grounds. It is a brougham altered and adapted for the purpose, drawn by horse power, and accommodates two cases.

Friern Barnet.—No infectious ambulance, but by permission of the Barnet Board of Guardians, the Workhouse Infirmary Ambulance, kept at Barnet Workhouse, four miles away, is used on payment of a fee of 5s., and an undertaking to cleanse and disinfect it afterwards. A

horse is also hired for driving. The vehicle is four-wheeled, and of stained wood, lined with zinc, and contains a sliding wire mattress for one patient.

Greenford.—No ambulance provided.

Hampton.—No reply to circular letter, but some form of vehicle must be used to convey patients to the hospital, at Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey.

Hampton Wick.—No ambulance provided.

Hanwell.—No ambulance provided.

Harrow.—An ambulance is kept at the Council's Dépôt, and consists of an ordinary one-horse brougham.

Hendon.—An ambulance, kept at the hospital, has been in use since 1879. It is a cab drawn by horse, and will accommodate four persons sitting up, or two lying down.

Heston and Isleworth.—No reply to circular letter, but some form of vehicle must be used to convey patients to the hospital at Dockwell Lane, Heston, near Cranford.

Hornsey.—No reply to circular letter, but from Annual Reports it is gathered that two carriage ambulances are provided. One is kept at the Isolation Hospital, Coppett's Lane, Muswell Hill, the other is reserved solely for small-pox, and kept at the Dépôt, High Street, Hornsey.

Southall.—The ambulance from the Joint Hospital at Hillingdon, Uxbridge Rural District, serves Southall-Norwood District.

Southgate.—No reply to circular letter, but as there is no isolation hospital, probably there is also no ambulance, and possibly the cases sent to the Enfield Authority's Isolation Hospital, are removed by the ambulance of that Authority.

South Hornsey.—No ambulance provided.

Staines.—No ambulance.

Sunbury.—No ambulance.

Teddington.—No ambulance.

Tottenham.—An ambulance, brought into use about 1889, is kept in a special shed at Coombes Croft House, High Road, Tottenham. It is of the same type as those of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, for one patient and one attendant, driven by horse. Owing to the fact that the Metropolitan Asylums Board removes patients in their own ambulances from Tottenham District into the North-Eastern Hospital at a charge of 5s., this ambulance is now reserved for the removal of smallpox cases.

Twickenham.—No reply to circular letter, but some kind of vehicle must be used to remove scarlet fever cases to the Cottage Isolation Hospital, near the sewage works.

Uxbridge.—An ambulance was provided at the same time as the Joint Hospital, in 1882, and is kept at Iver, Bucks. It is a hospital ambulance, horse driven, and accommodates a patient and a nurse. (It is not clear whether this ambulance is the same one referred to under the Uxbridge Rural District, as both Authorities, together with Southall-Norwood, use the same Joint Infectious Hospital, at Hillingdon, in the Uxbridge Rural District.)

Wealdstone.—No ambulance provided.

Wembley.—No ambulance. The cases sent to the Willesden Isolation Hospital are removed in the Willesden Authority's ambulance,

Willesden.—Two ambulances are possessed by this Authority, one has been in use for years, and a new one was provided in January, 1895, they are kept in the hospital grounds. The latter is brougham-shaped, driven by horse, and accommodates a patient and a nurse. The former is reserved for smallpox cases.

Wood Green.—No ambulance. When necessary, one is hired from a neighbouring District.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Hendon.—No reply to circular letter, but as there is no isolation hospital; probably there is also no ambulance.

Staines.—No ambulance.

South Mimms.—No ambulance.

Uxbridge.—Since 1882, an old cab was in use. Since 1895, a new ambulance of the type used by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, has been in use. It is kept at the Inspector's residence, driven by horse, and accommodates a recumbent patient, and a nurse.

At Friern Barnet (Mr. Hugh Stott), "an ambulance is obtained from the Barnet Union to remove all cases of infectious illness. The delay in fetching the vehicle from Barnet (a distance of six miles), has been a matter which I have brought to your notice during the year. In order to prevent spread of infectious illness, it is important that delay in the removal of infectious persons should not take place. Your Authority should take into consideration the advisability of procuring some form of ambulance."

AMBULANCES.

Districts.	Ambulance?	Since When?	Where kept?	Accommodation?	Type and Remarks.
URBAN.					
Acton ..	Yes	..	Shed, Acton Lane, Uxbridge Road.	2 patients ..	4 - wheeled cab, without upholstery.
Brentford ..	Yes	Aug. 1893	Town Meadow, High Street	2 patients, 1 attendant	Usual type, horse driven.
Chiswick ..	Yes	1894	Fire Station, High Road	Stretcher and seat	4-wheeled covered van, driven by horses.
Ealing ..	Yes	1884	Isolation Hospital	2 patients, 1 nurse	New horsed van, M.A.B. type.
Edmonton ..	Yes	1895	Sewage Farm ..	2 recumbent, 1 sitting	Horsed vehicle, opening behind.
Enfield ..	Yes	1885	Court House ..	2 cases ..	Horse brougham.
Finchley ..	Yes	1889	Hospital Grounds	1 patient ..	Barnet Workhouse Ambulance, 4 miles away.
Friern Barnet ..	No	..	..	..	Infectious Hospital is at Tolworth, Surbiton.
Greenford ..	No.	..	..	..	1-horse brougham.
Hampton ..	(?)	..	..	..	1-horse cab.
Hampton Wick ..	No.	..	Council's Dépôt ..	2 recumbent ..	Infectious hospital is at Doekwell Lane, near Cranford.
Hanwell ..	No.	..	Hospital ..	..
Harrow ..	Yes	..	..	..
Hendon ..	Yes	1879	..	..
Heston and Isleworth ..	(?)	..	..	..

Hornsey	..	Yes 2	..	{ Hospital, Coppett's Lane	(?)	For hospital.
Southall-Norwood	..	..	..	{ Dépôt, Hornsey..	(?)	For smallpox only.
Southgate	..	No.	..	(?)	..	Joint Hospital is at Hillingdon, Uxbridge Rural District.
South Hornsey	..	No.	..	..	..	Use that of Enfield at times.
Staines...	..	No.	..	..	..
Sunbury	..	No.	..	..	..
Teddington	..	No.	..	..	..
Tottenham	..	Yes	1889	Coombes, Croft House, High Road	1 patient, 1 attendant	1-horse, M.A.B. type, reserved for smallpox. M.A.B. also send ambulances.
Twickenham	..	(?)	..	..	..	Cottage Isolation Hospital is at sewage works.
Uxbridge	..	..	..	Iver, Bucks (?)	..	Joint Hospital is at Hillingdon, Uxbridge Rural District.
Wealdstone	..	No.	..	..	..
Wembley	..	No.	..	..	..
Willesden	..	Yes 2	1895	Hospital Grounds	1 patient, 1 nurse	New horsed brougham. Old reserved for smallpox.
Wood Green	..	No	..	..	..	Hire from neighbouring Authority.
RURAL.						
Hendon	..	No.	..	..	..
Staines	..	No.	..	..	..
South Mimms	..	No.	..	..	..
Uxbridge	..	Yes	1895	Inspector's Residence	1 patient, 1 nurse	M.A.B. type.

SECTION 3.—DISINFECTION AND METHODS.

From replies to the circular letter before mentioned, and from the Annual Reports, additional information in reference to disinfection enables a more or less complete record to be made.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Acton.—A Washington Lyon's Steam Disinfector, situated at the sewage works, has been in use since October, 1894. Two air-tight covered boxes propelled by hand are in use for the transport of articles, and no charge is made. In disinfecting, the air of the room is fumigated, sometimes the surfaces are stripped and cleansed, the contents of the room are washed and cleansed.

Brentford.—A Washington Lyon's Steam Disinfecting chamber, situated in the hospital grounds, has been in use since February, 1892. Useless articles are burned. A corrugated iron hand-cart is used for transport, and a charge of 7s. 6d. is made to persons in a position to pay. In disinfecting, the air of the room is fumigated with sulphur on the removal of the patient to hospital; if the case is nursed at home, the surfaces are also stripped and cleansed. The contents are not washed and cleansed by the Authority.

Chiswick.—No disinfecting chamber, and no vans for transport. Some infected articles are burned in the sewerage pumping station furnaces, for which no charge is made. In disinfecting, the air of the room is fumigated with sulphur, the surfaces stripped and cleansed, and the contents washed and cleansed.

Ealing.—Two disinfecting chambers are in use, one at the hospital, worked by gas, installed in 1884; and the other at the northern works, Perivale, worked by fire (Fraser and Sons), installed in 1882. A horse-driven cart with iron body entirely closed up is used for transport to the northern works. Infected articles are very seldom burned. A charge of a guinea is made to those who can afford it. In disinfecting, the Authority only fumigates the infected room.

Edmonton.—A Frazer's Hot Air Oven has been in use at the sewage farm since 1882, and was renovated in 1894. For transport an old carriage is used for infected, and old draper's covered cart is used for disinfected articles; they are driven by a horse. Articles when dilapidated, or excessively soiled, or upon request of owner, are destroyed by fire at the sewage farm. A charge is rarely made for disinfection. In disinfecting, the air of the room is fumigated with sulphur; the surfaces are stripped and cleansed after smallpox, and after scarlet fever, if the case is not removed before desquamation, and always if the wall-paper is dirty; notice is served on the occupier to wash and cleanse the contents.

Enfield.—A Lyon's Steam Disinfector, with one door, situated at the sewage farm, Ponder's End, Edmonton, has been in use since 1887. Two vans are used for transport, the one, a closed van, for infected articles—the other, an ordinary van, for disinfected articles; they are driven by horses, and no charge is made for disinfection. Occasionally infected articles are burned in the open, and smaller articles in the furnace in connection with the boiler of the disinfector. In disinfecting, the air of the

infected room is fumigated with sulphur, and the owner or occupier called upon to strip and cleanse the surfaces, and wash and cleanse the contents.

Finchley.—No disinfecting chamber. The ambulance is used to transport infected articles to be burnt in the Hornsey Destructor, for which no charge is made. In disinfecting, the air of the room is fumigated, the surfaces are stripped and cleansed when deemed necessary; householders are instructed to wash and cleanse the contents.

Friern Barnet.—No disinfecting chamber, but when necessary arrangement is made with a neighbouring Authority. The provision of a proper chamber is under consideration. Infected articles are burned in the garden, or removed to the sewage works in the dust-cart, and there burned. No charge is made, except to persons who can afford it. In disinfecting, the air of the infected room is fumigated with sulphur, the surfaces stripped and cleansed, and carbolic soap is provided to wash and cleanse the contents.

Greenford.—The bed and bedding are disinfected by the Ealing Authority and paid for by Greenford, but no charge is made to occupiers. In disinfecting, the air is fumigated with sulphur, the surfaces of cottages are limewashed, and the occupiers cleanse the contents.

Hampton.—No reply to circular letter.

Hampton Wick.—No disinfecting chamber. No charge is made for disinfection. In disinfecting, the air is fumigated, and the surfaces stripped and cleansed, but the

Authority do not wash and cleanse the contents. The rooms of the poorer classes are disinfected, and also of the better classes, when they cannot do it themselves.

Hanwell.—No disinfecting chamber. Infected articles are conveyed to Ealing in a covered iron cart for that purpose, and disinfected by that Authority for a fixed charge. In disinfecting, the air is fumigated with sulphur, in some cases the surfaces are stripped and cleansed; the occupiers wash and cleanse the contents.

Harrow.—No disinfecting chamber, but it has been strongly urged. The Harrow School has one at the School Laundry, at Roxeth. In disinfecting, the air of the room is fumigated, and it is always advised that the surfaces should be stripped and cleansed, and the contents washed and cleansed.

Hendon.—No disinfecting chamber. All clothes are burnt at the hospital, patients leaving in a new outfit. No charge is made. In disinfecting, the air is fumigated when specially needed, the surfaces stripped and cleansed, and the contents washed and cleansed.

Heston and Isleworth.—No reply to circular letter.

Hornsey.—No reply to circular letter, but from the Annual Reports it is known that there are two disinfecting chambers, a Washington Lyon's Steam Disinfector at the Hospital, Coppett's Lane, Muswell Hill, and a Goddard and Massey Steam Disinfector at the Dépôt, High Street, Hornsey. Both have laundries attached, and at the Dépôt are vans for the transport of articles. In disinfecting, the air is fumigated, the surfaces are stripped and cleansed in

many cases, and the contents are washed and cleansed in some.

Southall.—No disinfecting chamber, sulphurous acid is relied upon for disinfecting.

Southgate.—No reply to circular letter, but from Annual Reports, there does not appear to be any chamber in use.

South Hornsey.—No disinfecting chamber. In disinfecting, the air of the room is fumigated, and a notice served to strip and cleanse the surfaces, and wash and cleanse the contents.

Staines.—No disinfecting chamber.

Sunbury.—No disinfecting chamber. Infected articles are burned at persons' homes, if necessary. Notices are served to fumigate, and strip and cleanse.

Teddington.—No disinfecting chamber. No charge is made in disinfecting, the air of the room is fumigated, and the occupant is required to strip and cleanse.

Tottenham.—A building has just been completed, in which will be fixed a Washington Lyon's Disinfecting Chamber. In disinfecting, the air is fumigated, and a notice served requiring stripping and cleansing.

Twickenham.—No reply to circular letter.

Uxbridge.—There is a hot air apparatus at the Joint Infectious Hospital, at Hillingdon, there are no vans for transport. No charge is made in disinfection, the air of the room is fumigated with sulphur, and stripping and cleansing done when required.

Wealdstone.—No disinfecting chamber. In disinfecting, the air is fumigated, and in some cases stripping and cleansing is done.

Wembley.—No disinfecting chamber. In disinfecting, the air is fumigated with sulphur, and the surfaces and contents washed with disinfectants.

Willesden.—A Washington Lyon's Steam Disinfector has been in use since January, 1895, and it is situated in the hospital grounds. Two horse-vans are in use for transport, one closed for conveying infected articles, the other open for returning disinfected articles. Infected articles are burned in the furnace, when necessary. No charge is made for disinfection. In disinfecting, the air is fumigated, and notice served to strip and cleanse, when necessary.

Wood Green.—A Ransome Gas Disinfector, situated at Moat House, at the side of Wood Green Common, has been in use since 1893. Two two-wheeled hand-carts, covered in, are used for transport. Infected articles are also burned. No charge is made. In disinfecting, the air is fumigated with sulphur fumes, the surfaces stripped and cleansed, and the contents of the room washed and cleansed.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Hendon.—No reply to circular letter.

Staines.—No disinfecting chamber. Infected articles are burned in the open, saturated with paraffin, especially after smallpox, full compensation being allowed. In disinfecting, the air is fumigated with sulphur fumes, carbolic soap is supplied, and notice served to strip and cleanse.

South Mimms.—No disinfecting chamber. In disinfecting, the air is fumigated, the surfaces stripped and cleansed, and the contents of the room washed and cleansed.

Uxbridge.—A brick disinfecting chamber, heated by a furnace, situated close to the hospital, in the grounds, brought into use when the Joint Hospital was built in 1886. It is for the use of the hospital only, and there are no vans for transport. Infected articles are burned by fire on the ground. In disinfecting, the air is fumigated, the surfaces washed and painted, and the contents of the room washed and cleansed.

DISINFECTING CHAMBERS.

Districts.	Since when ?	Where situated ?	Type.	Transport Charges. Remarks.
URBAN.				
Acton	Oct., 1894	Sewage Works ..	High pressure steam	Two hand - trucks. No charge.
Brentford ..	Feb., 1892	Hospital Grounds ..	High pressure steam	One hand - cart. Charge, 7s. 6d.
Chiswick ..	None.	..	..	..
Ealing ..	1882	Northern Works, Perivale	Hot air oven ..	Iron horse-cart at Northern Works. Charge a guinea.
..	1884	Hospital. Southern Boundary	Gas oven.	..
Edmonton ..	1882	Sewage Farm ..	Hot air oven..	Two horse - conveyances. Charge rarely made.
Enfield ..	1887	Sewage Farm, Ponder's End	High pressure steam	Two horse-vans. No charge made.
Finchley ..	None.	..	..	..
Friern Barnet ..	None.	..	..	..
Greenford ..	None	..	..	..
..	?
Hampton..	None.	..	..	Oven at Ealing Northern Works used. No charge made to occupiers.
Hampton Wick ..	None.	..	..	..
Hanwell ..	None	..	..	Ealing apparatus used at a fixed charge.
Harrow ..	None.	..	..	Harrow School has apparatus at School Laundry, Roxeth.

Disinfecting Chambers—*continued.*

Districts.	Since when?	Where situated?	Type.	Transport Charges. Remarks.
URBAN—continued.				
Hendon	None.	Hospital, Coppett's Lane Depôt, Hornsey ..	High pressure steam	Laundry attached.
Heston and Isleworth ..	?			
Hornsey	Two			
Southall-Norwood ..	None.	High pressure steam.	Laundry attached, and vans.
Southgate	None.			
South Hornsey ..	None.			
Staines	None.			
Sunbury	None.			
Teddington ..	None.			
Tottenham ..	None.			
Twickenham ..	1896			
Uxbridge	?			
Wealdstone ..	None.			
Wembley	None.	Hospital Grounds .. Moat House.. ..	High pressure steam Gas oven	Two horse-vans. No charge. Two hand-carts. No charge.
Willesden ..	1895			
Wood Green ..	1893			
RURAL.				
Hendon	?	Hospital Grounds ..	Hot air. Brick oven.	For use of hospital only.
Staines	None.			
South Mimms ..	None.			
Uxbridge	1886			

VACCINATION.

It is probable that at no distant date fresh legislation will be proposed in reference to vaccination, and that the administration of the new Act will be entrusted to Sanitary Authorities.

CHAPTER III.—SANITATION.

SANITARY WORK GENERALLY.

TABLES C (I), (II), (III), and (IV), have been compiled as in previous years, and appended in Part III to this Report.

Tabular returns of sanitary work actually carried out should be appended to every Annual Report in the same way as tabular returns of births, deaths, and sickness are appended. In many instances tables of sanitary work accomplished have been supplied by Inspectors of Nuisances in a more complete form than in former years, and in many instances the copies of Tables C (I), (II), (III), and (IV), supplied to Medical Officers of Health by the Clerk of the County Council, have been filled in, and accompany the Reports.

On referring to the tables it will be seen that in some the records are very complete, in others fairly so, and in a few there are few or no records; amongst the last may be mentioned Harrow, Staines, Sunbury, Wembley Urban, and Uxbridge Rural Districts. In the smaller and more Rural Districts the records cannot be expected to be large, but such work as has been done should be noted for present and future reference. In spite of these drawbacks remaining to be remedied, the records are more complete than in previous years.

INSPECTIONS.

Complaints.—In 19 out of the 33 Districts, the total number of complaints is recorded.

Infectious Diseases notified.—The number of these will be found in Section I of Chapter II under the table headed “Notification of Infectious Diseases,” where omitted in Table C (I). In the latter table in two instances the number of visits in infectious cases is stated.

Premises periodically inspected.—In some instances the number of visits appears to be stated instead of the number of premises. This tends to make the number abnormally large. In 13 Districts out of the 33 there is a statement as to numbers.

House-to-house Inspections.—The number of house-to-house inspections appears to be increasing; the number of instances in which this form of inspection is stated is certainly increasing, 12 Districts out of 33.

Dr. Kenwood (Finchley) remarks with regard to house-to-house inspection:—“I am convinced that there is no more useful work in which an Inspector can be employed, within the whole range of preventive measures against sickness, than in this work of house-to-house inspection; in most Urban Districts, and especially those in the environs of our largest cities, such work grows yearly more necessary, by reason of the fact that each year sees more houses, originally built for one family, becoming ‘tenemented’ and occupied by several, with the result that the sanitary provisions are so over-taxed that they do not remain both effective and cleanly for many months at a time.”

Total Inspections.—In the majority of Districts these are being recorded, and the numbers appear to be improving in a satisfactory manner. Necessarily the time occupied

in inspections must vary within considerable limits, according to the District and the subjects of inspection.

Notices.—These also show an advance on the records of previous years, demonstrating an improving activity. But there still remain some blanks that will require filling in in future returns.

DWELLINGS.

Dwelling-houses.—In 22 out of the 33 Districts the number of houses and premises cleansed and repaired is stated, in 15 the number closed as unfit, in 12 the number re-opened after repair, and in 11 the number demolished voluntarily or otherwise. In Willesden two underground dwellings were vacated.

In reference to the sanitary condition of dwelling houses, Mr. C. H. Conolly (Wood Green), reports:—"In November the Council directed the Surveyor and the Sanitary Inspector to obtain information from Districts in which certificates as to the sanitary condition of houses are granted, and to report on the subject. I only recur to the subject in the hope that the Council will entertain no illusion as to the value of such certificates, and to emphasize the paramount importance of house-to-house inspection."

Mr. Hugh Stott (Friern Barnet), reports upon the necessity of covering the site of a house with some impermeable material, and the provision of a damp proof course, in order to render a house fit for human habitation.

"In the early part of the year, on inspecting some houses, it was found the site on which the houses were

built was wet clay. In some of the houses the joists were wet and rotten, and rested on the clay. The walls of the houses showed signs of dampness, due to want of damp proof course. I certified these houses were unfit for human habitation, and could not be rendered healthy unless the clay was excavated, and some four to six inches of cement concrete, placed beneath boards, leaving an air space, and providing a proper damp proof course.

“Your Authority issued the necessary Notice, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act. The owner at first objected to allow an inspection to be made. Your Council very properly took action before the Magistrates at Highgate, where the case was ably argued by your Clerk, and your Authority convinced the Magistrate, after some trouble, and gained the important point of the right of entry, for the purposes of removing the flooring for inspection beneath.

“On three separate occasions this case was brought before the Magistrates. Eventually the owner agreed to do the work. There seemed to be some doubt as to the power of requiring a site of a dwelling house to be covered with some impervious material, in order to make it healthy. There appeared also a difficulty as to whether the Magistrates could be convinced that it was necessary to cover a site with concrete in order to prevent dampness, and the passage of noxious vapours through the ground into the house.

“It is clear the Housing of the Working Classes Act. Section 29 of which defines dwelling house as meaning any habitable building, including any yard, garden, outhouse, &c., includes the site of the dwelling house.

“The importance of covering a site with cement concrete is far more considerable than is generally supposed.

“In Sir George Buchanan’s Report on the distribution of consumption, as affected by dampness of soil, it is shown that wetness of the ground is a cause of consumption to the population living upon it. It has long been known that residence on a damp subsoil favours the prevalence of chest complaints, hence it is necessary to concrete sites, if only on the score of dampness. The other reasons are that the air drawn into rooms by means of fires from beneath the floors, may contain a large quantity of watery vapour, carbonic acid, and other gases from leaky drains or cesspools, and coal gas from a distance.

“In your District, where the subsoil is chiefly clay, it is most important for health that all sites of dwelling houses should be covered with some impervious material. I have previously had occasion to mention the fact that rheumatism and rheumatic diseases are prevalent throughout the District, and are probably in a great measure due to damp houses.”

Houses let in Separate Dwellings.—Mr. Hugh Stott (Friern Barnet), says “I had occasion to bring to your notice that, although the bye-laws relating to houses let in lodgings formed a part of your general bye-laws, they had not been put in force.”

It would be desirable to know what Districts require these bye-laws, in what Districts they have been adopted, and in what Districts they have been put into force.

Common Lodging Houses.—The same information would be desirable with regard to these houses, as, in the case of the last mentioned. The records in Table C (I) are meagre.

Canal Boats used as Dwellings.—Brentford and Southall are Registration Authorities for canal boats. At Brentford, 277 boats are registered. In some of the Districts through which navigable canals run, the boats were inspected from time to time.

Movable Dwellings.—As will be seen from Table C (I), considerable activity was displayed in some Districts in abating nuisances in and removing this class of dwellings.

Dr. C. H. Green (Edmonton), reports that “great difficulty is felt in dealing with these gipsy encampments, quite 200 removals have been effected during the year, but it is found that the removal is made only to a short distance, and that the same, or a similar, lot, are found encamped on the same spot in the course of the following day; there are certain plots of land in the District which the fear of the rate collector appears to prevent the owners from enclosing, which seems to offer special attractions to van dwellers. . . . Increased powers for dealing with this matter are much needed.”

Mr. T. W. Bullock (Heston and Isleworth Urban District) also reports: “Thanks to the energy of the Council, the question of the gipsy encampment on Stone’s ground, Kingsley Road, was taken before Mr. Justice Romer, in the Chancery Division, and, after a prolonged trial, the Judge reserved his judgment, but on December 3rd, 1895, he gave it in the following words:—“I grant an injunction to restrain the defendant Stone from allowing this land to be occupied by dwellers in vans or tents, or in such a way as to be a nuisance or injurious to the health of the neighbourhood, and I order him to pay the costs of the action. The result of this action is that the District is

now free from gipsies in vans and tents, and the Council is to be sincerely congratulated on the course they took in this matter."

PUBLIC BATHS.

Whether these are required in a District is a question for the Local Authority to decide. It may be that the want is supplied by private enterprise, so far as cleansing baths are concerned in private houses, but swimming baths, warmed in winter, can only be supplied by Public Authorities.

SCHOOLS.

In one-half of the 33 Districts the schools have received a considerable amount of attention. The important factors that these institutions are now known to be in the causation and spread of disease amongst the juvenile population should direct increasing attention to them.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

The number of this class of premises does not appear to be large, but they are receiving increased attention, of which there are records in some few Districts.

Laundries.—As showing the necessity for inspecting these premises, Mr. F. C. Dodsworth (Chiswick) remarks that "laundry work is too frequently carried on in premises totally unsuited for the business, in ill-ventilated rooms, with insanitary surroundings, which are naturally detrimental to the health of those employed."

Bakehouses. — These premises are receiving more attention, of which there are records in 18 Districts, and some have adopted periodical inspections at definite intervals.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

As will be seen upon reference to Table C (II), the references to slaughter-houses are fuller than in previous years. Twenty Districts make Returns, and the number of inspections of slaughter-houses appears considerable. It would be desirable to have Returns from all Districts, as the making of bye-laws in reference to slaughter-houses and their enforcement is compulsory for Urban Authorities.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

The inspection of premises where milk is produced, stored, and distributed is extremely important, and the greater fullness of the Returns shows an appreciation of this.

In the Annual Report for 1893 the Statutes and Orders providing for the regulation of dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops were set out, it may now be added that the fullest and most complete set of bye-laws made under the Orders are those of the London County Council, which may serve as a model, with such modifications as may be considered desirable, by any Local Authority that has not yet framed bye-laws.

FOOD.

Unsound Food.—Food unfit for human consumption was seized in some 10 Districts, no less than 58 articles being seized in Edmonton, 15 in Tottenham, and 13 in Brentford.

Adulterated Food.—Forty-nine samples of food, of which 11 were found adulterated, were taken in Chiswick, and 18 samples, of which two were adulterated, in Southall-Norwood.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The number established in the County appear to be few. There is only record of one in Brentford, one in Heston and Isleworth, and two in Uxbridge.

MORTUARIES.

Mortuary accommodation has been provided in some seven Districts, and probably in some three others. Where such accommodation is not provided, difficulties must arise from time to time sufficient to point to this very necessary requirement.

BURIAL GROUNDS, ETC.

From a sanitary point of view it would be of interest to have complete records of places for disposal of the dead, of open spaces, and of pleasure grounds.

As to burial grounds, the information necessary would be the situation, total area, date of first use or of first entry in the register of burials, total number of interments to date, number of vaults, of brick graves, and of earth graves, length and width of grave spaces, depth of uppermost coffins beneath the ordinary level of the ground, area of unused ground, distance of the nearest dwellings, and whether partly or wholly surrounded by houses.

The Regulations issued by the Home Secretary in July, 1857, and January, 1863 (under 15 & 16 Vic., cap. 85, sec. 44, for the Metropolis, and under the Act of the next year for the County generally), and which were intended to affect all burial grounds provided under the Burials Act, are as follows:—

(1) The burial ground shall be effectually fenced, and, if necessary, under drained to such a depth as will prevent water remaining in any grave or vault.

(2) The area to be used for graves shall be divided into grave spaces, to be designated by convenient marks, so that the position of each may be readily determined, and a corresponding plan kept on which each grave shall be shown.

(3) The grave spaces for the burial of persons above 12 years of age shall at least be 9 feet by 4 feet, and those for the burial of children under 12 years of age, six feet by 3 feet, or, if preferred, half the measurement of the adult grave space, viz.: 4 feet 6 inches by 4 feet.

(3a) No earthen grave shall be dug within 1 foot of any other grave. (Alternative regulation where land and labour are unusually dear.)

(4) A register of graves shall be kept, in which the name, age, and date of burial in each case shall be duly registered.

(5) No body shall be buried in any vault or walled grave unless the coffin be separately entombed in an air-tight manner, that is, by properly cemented stone work or brick work, which shall never be disturbed.

(6) One body only shall be buried in any earthen grave on the same day, unless the bodies are those of members of the same family, and every coffin shall be forthwith covered with earth at least a foot thick, which shall be closely rammed down, never to be again disturbed.

(7) No unwall'd grave shall be reopened within 14 years of the burial of a person above 12 years of age, or within eight years of the burial of a child under 12 years of age, unless to bury another member of the same family.

In every case, a layer of earth not less than a foot thick shall be left undisturbed above the previously buried coffin; but if, on reopening any grave, the soil is found to be offensive, such soil shall not be disturbed and in no case shall human remains be removed from the grave.

(8) No coffin shall be buried in any unwall'd grave within 4 feet of the ordinary level of the ground, unless it contains the body of a child under 12 years of age, when it shall not be less than 3 feet below the level.

The Cemeteries Clauses Act 1847, incorporated with the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879, provides, sec. 10, that no part of a cemetery shall be constructed nearer to a dwelling house than the distance prescribed in the special Act under which such cemetery is established, or, if no distance is prescribed, 200 yards, except with the consent in writing of the owner, lessee, and occupier of such house. A similar provision as to burial grounds is made by the Burial Act, 1853, but the distance is only 100 yards. The Public Health Act, 1848, sec. 83, forbids burial beneath or within the walls of any church built in any Urban District after 30th August, 1848.

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER SERVICE.

Sources.—The percentage of houses supplied from the mains and known in 13 Districts, as shown in Table III,

together with the areas of the Companies' supplies, set out fully in the Annual Report for 1893, give a fairly approximate idea of the sources of supply in those Districts.

Wells.—Five new wells were sunk in the Districts of Hendon, Heston, and Isleworth, and Southall-Norwood.

Waterworks.—It is a cause of general complaint in the Annual Reports from the Districts of the County that at the beginning of the year, owing to the severe frost, there was a failure in the supply of water for weeks. The main and supply pipes were frozen, from being placed at an insufficient depth in the ground, the necessary depth being about 3 feet from the surface. The freezing was aggravated in many instances by intermittency in the supply and consequent stoppage of the flow of water.

In most instances the mains appear to be in course of being lowered to 2 ft. 6 in. or 3 ft. below the surface.

Intermittent and Constant Supplies.—In reference to the latter Mr. G. A. Garry Simpson (Acton), lays "great stress on the importance (wherever there is a constant service) of drawing water used for drinking and cooking purposes, from a draw-off tap direct from the rising main, and not from the cistern where it has been exposed to warmth and pollution. Recent extensive experiments had proved that the only domestic filters capable of removing all bacteria are the Pasteur-Chamberland and the Birkefeld. The latter is cheap, and easily taken to pieces and cleaned. Charcoal cannot be too forcibly condemned as a filtering medium; forming as it does with the arrested organic matter, a veritable hotbed for the growth and multiplication

of the bacteria." It may be added that the Pasteur-Chamberland, tested and stamped, which is regarded as the most reliable of all filters, may now be obtained in England. But, it must also be added that water that requires domestic filtration is not fit for distribution to the public for domestic purposes.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Privies and Cesspits.—These forms of receptacles appear to be disappearing, and are being replaced by above-ground receptacles, or movable receptacles, or water-closets.

Water-closets.—The large amount of work recorded under this head in Table C (III) confirms the last remark, and shows the great activity of Local Authorities in extending and carrying out the water-carriage system of excreta removal, the percentage of houses provided with water-closets in each District marks the stage they have respectively arrived at.

Drains.—The equally large amount of work upon drains testifies also to activity in this direction.

Dr. Günther (Hampton Wick), draws attention to a point with regard to new drains, remarking that "It is very important that the inhabitants should see that their drains are clear, but in many cases this cannot be done as no manholes exist on the house side of the intercepting traps. Such manholes should be compulsory."

Sewers.—In reference to sewer-gas Dr. Kenwood (Finchley) remarks that :—

"During the year, the London County Council have received a Report, by Messrs. Parry & Laws, upon an

investigation into the composition of the air of sewers. In this Report further evidence was given of the comparative freedom from germs of this air, and of the absence of those germs which we have associated with different diseases. It is to be hoped that this Report will not be taken as offering any testimony to the innocuousness of 'sewer-gas.' It is an experience, as old as sanitation itself, that such gases cause ill-health, and if they do not directly induce disease, they gradually bring about a condition of low vitality that strongly predisposes to it; man has always avoided such odours instinctively and intuitively.

"There are doubtless toxic poisonous elements (probably gaseous) which result from the putrefaction and fermentation of sewage matter, which have not been defined, and which no one is at present capable of defining; and the absence of the germs of diphtheria and typhoid from sewer-gas does not shake the absolute faith shared by all health officers that sewer-gas is capable of inducing those diseases."

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

In the Annual Report for last year a very full account (accompanied by a map) was given of the methods of sewage disposal adopted in the Districts of the County, to which little can be added.

Dr. Kenwood (Finchley) gives an account of some interesting experiments made at the Finchley Sewage Works in order to ascertain the most efficient and economical chemical for use in precipitation.

"During the year a very large number of analyses were made to ascertain: (1) If more lime than necessary were

being used for sewage precipitation; (2) If more alum than necessary were being used; and (3) whether the two substances were combined in their best proportions.

“The experiments demonstrated that (*a*) there is a distinct advantage—so far as the purity of the effluent is concerned—in treating the sewage as fresh as possible, and (*b*) there is a disadvantage in allowing sewage to remain in the tanks longer than six hours.

“They further demonstrated that, singly, the best results were obtained with 9 grains of lime to the gallon, and with 12 grains of alum to the gallon, combined, the best results were obtained with 7 grains of lime and 5 grains of alum to the gallon, whereas previously 10 grains of lime and 7 grains of alum had been used.

“In the course of ascertaining whether some chemical cheaper than alum could not be used it was found that $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of proto-sulphate of iron were as effectual as 5 grains of alum in clarifying and purifying the sewage and excelled the alum in its power of keeping the sludge and effluent sweet; ultimately it was found that 5 grains of lime to the gallon of sewage, with the subsequent addition of $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of proto-sulphate of iron was the most effectual and most economical method of treatment.”

POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

In a County where there are few manufactures, as in Middlesex, the principal source of pollution is sewage. The extension of house-drainage and sewerage schemes, and the improvement of methods of sewage disposal are the means of preventing the pollution of streams, and

especially of the smaller brooks; and these extensions and improvements are being slowly carried out, but require considerable stimulation in some Districts, and notably in those whose effluents flow into the River Brent and its tributaries.

SCAVENGING.

Refuse storage.—New dust-bins have been provided in considerable numbers in not a few Districts, and it is to be hoped that the portable non-absorbent type has been preferably adopted.

Refuse removal.—It is evident that a regular weekly collection of refuse is being adopted in the more thickly populated Urban Districts, but if a weekly collection is to be a reality rather than a name it must be from house to house, and from street to street.

Mr. J. D. Windle (Southall-Norwood) states “on the efficiency with which refuse is removed, the public health in great measure depends. It is a remarkable fact that since weekly removal of refuse has been in operation in your District, the incidence of ‘sore throat’ has been very markedly lessened.”

The Friern Barnet (Mr. Hugh Stott) Authority “considered the matter of dust collection, and, after careful investigation, found that a collection once in three weeks seemed to meet the requirement of the District at present. In the District (a semi-Rural District) dust and house refuse is collected from about two-thirds of the number of inhabited houses. One-third use the ashes for garden purposes.” Bye-laws as to nuisances are in force in the District; the model bye-laws of the Local Government

Board as to private scavenging require ash-pits to be cleansed *every* week. "The dust-bins throughout the District are chiefly galvanized iron movable bins. The fixed bins are gradually being discontinued."

Refuse disposal.—In Rural Districts this presents less difficulty than in Urban. The methods of disposal available are, (1) shooting on to vacant land distant from houses; (2) depositing temporarily, separating roughly into component parts, and disposing of these separately, and (3) destroying by fire in special furnaces and disposing of the products, the bulk being thus reduced about one-third and rendered harmless. There are difficulties surrounding all three of these methods of disposal.

LEGISLATION.

The sanitary measure passed during the year was an Act to amend the law relating to factories and workshops. By this Act the sanitary control of workshops was handed over to Local Authorities, workshops being, broadly speaking, workplaces where steam, water, or other form of mechanical power is not in use. Domestic workshops, bakehouses, and laundaries are included in the Act. It would not be possible within the compass of this Report to enter into the intricacy of the law as amended by this Act, but a full account of the powers and duties of Local Authorities with regard to workshops will be found in a paper, with appendices, read at a Sessional Meeting of the Sanitary Institute in April, 1896, and printed *in extenso* in the July, 1896, number of the Quarterly Journal of that Institute.

ACTS, BYE-LAWS, AND REGULATIONS.

It would be an advantage if the Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, and Regulations in force in a District. were stated in the Annual Reports, as in the Reports of Finchley and Friern Barnet.

To facilitate a knowledge of the powers possessed by Local Authorities some trouble has been taken to extract, classify, and set out those powers in the following lists, which it is hoped may prove useful for reference.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The three following Acts may be adopted or not by an Authority :—

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. (Especially Part III, sanitary and other provisions.)

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Part III.

BYE-LAWS.

Bye-laws *shall* be made by both Urban and Rural Authorities in reference to :—

Common Lodging Houses (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 80).

Bye-laws *shall* be made by Urban Authorities in reference to :—

Slaughter-houses (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 169).

Bye-laws *may* be made by both Urban and Rural Authorities in reference to :—

Cleansing footways, privies, cesspools, &c., and removal of house refuse (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 44).

Houses let in lodgings (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 90).

Tents, vans, and sheds, used as dwellings (H.W.C.A., 1885, sec. 9 (2)).

Hop-pickers' lodgings (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 314).

Fruit and vegetable pickers' lodgings (F.P.L.A., 1882).

Public mortuaries (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 141).

Public cemeteries (P.H.A., 1879, sec. 2).

Public Lodging Houses (H.W.C.A., 1890, sec. 62).

Bye-laws *may* be made by Urban Authorities in reference to :—

Prevention of nuisances (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 44).

Keeping of animals (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 44).

Offensive trades (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 113).

Streets and buildings (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 157, and P.H.A.A.A., 1890, sec. 23).

Removal of offensive matters through streets, and removal of house refuse from houses (P.H.A.A.A., 1890, sec. 26).

Public conveniences (P.H.A.A.A., 1890, sec. 20).

Public baths and wash-houses (B. & W.A., 1864, sec. 34).

Swimming baths (B & W.A., 1878).

Other objects not so immediately affecting public health as to need enumeration here.

Bye-laws *may* be made by Rural Authorities in reference to :—

Buildings, with limited powers (P.H.A.A.A., 1890, sec. 23) (3).

REGULATIONS.

Regulations *may* be made by both Urban and Rural Authorities in reference to :—

Mode of making communications between drains and sewers (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 21).

Removal of patients to public hospitals (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 125).

Management of public *post-mortem* rooms (P.H.A., 1875, sec. 143).

Dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops (D.C. & M. Order, 1885, Art. 13).

PART II.

SUMMARIES OF THE REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH OF THE DISTRICTS OF THE COUNTY, URBAN AND RURAL, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

THE Rural Districts follow after the Urban.

The birth-rates and death-rates are per thousand of population living, the infantile mortality-rates are per thousand births.

Details of the vital statistics and sanitary work extracted from the Reports, will be found collated in Tables A, B, and C (I) (II) (III) and (IV), in Part III. These Tables may be regarded as supplementing the Summaries.

In the Summaries of the Reports of the Medical Officers of Health of the Urban and Rural Districts of the County, a more or less methodical arrangement is adopted so far as the forms in which the various Reports are cast will allow. The facts are grouped as follows:—Name of District, Medical Officer of Health, estimated population, Births and Birth-rate, Deaths and Death-rate, Deaths under one year and Infantile Mortality-rate, Statistical Notes, Infectious Diseases Notification, Epidemics, Hospital, Ambulance, Disinfection, Vaccination, Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage, Sewage Disposal, Pollution of Streams, Refuse Removal, Refuse Disposal, other notes of sanitary work, and Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, and Regulations in force.

ACTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, G. A. Garry Simpson, M.R.C.S

Estimated population, 27,648.

Births, 874 ; Birth-rate, 31·6.

Deaths, 478 ; Death-rate, 17·2.

Deaths under 1 year, 147 ; Infantile mortality-rate, 168·1.

Statistics.—The deaths of 33 residents of Acton, who died in public institutions outside the Parish, are included in the total deaths.

Infectious Diseases Notification. — The Act has been in force since 1890. During the year 161 cases were notified, as against 167 in 1894.

Epidemics.—The District was almost entirely free from zymotic disease during April and May, but there was a mild outbreak of scarlet fever during the autumn. Influenza was epidemic from the first week in February till the middle of March.

Infectious Hospital.—It is contemplated securing means of dealing more satisfactorily with cases of infectious disease which it is found impossible to isolate.

Refuse Disposal.—Now that so much household rubbish, which used to be burnt, goes into the dust-bin, owing to the introduction of gas cooking stoves and closed kitcheners, the erection of a destructor-furnace is suggested again.

BRENTFORD URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, Henry Bott, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Estimated population, 14,470.

Births, 537 ; Birth-rate, 37·1.

Deaths, 235 ; Death-rate, 16·2.

Deaths under 1 year, 83 ; Infantile mortality-rate, 154·6.

Statistics.—The number of deaths from the zymotic diseases was 25, and the zymotic death-rate 1·7, the lowest of the last 10 years.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1889. During the year 113 certificates were received of which 67 were of scarlet fever, 12 typhoid, and 8 diphtheria.

Epidemics.—On two occasions epidemics of scarlet fever threatened, but were checked.

Isolation Hospital.—The hospital continues to do good work. Prompt removal of all cases of scarlet fever to hospital checked the threatening epidemics. During the year 53 cases of scarlet fever and two of typhoid were admitted, and only one death took place.

Sanitary Work.—The bakehouses, slaughter-houses, and common lodging houses were regularly inspected. Seventeen houses were closed as unfit for habitation. Attention is again called to the advisability of registering all houses let in lodgings.

CHISWICK URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, F. C. Dodsworth, L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S.

Estimated population, 24,582.

Births, 692; Birth-rate, 28·15.

Deaths, 378; Death-rate, 15·37.

Deaths under 1 year, 111; Infantile mortality-rate, 160.

Statistics.—Four deaths of non-residents dying within the District are excluded from the total deaths. The zymotic death-rate was 2·4 per 1,000 against 1·66 for 1894.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1890. During the year 118 certificates were received, as against 132 in 1894, and 239 in 1893.

Epidemics.—Twenty-six deaths from infantile diarrhœa were the cause of raising the zymotic death-rate, the prevalence of diarrhœa was due to the high temperature in the summer and autumn.

Isolation.—Regret is again expressed for the absence of a hospital for the reception of infectious cases, but hope is expressed that it may be provided in the near future.

Disinfection.—Disadvantage is felt in the absence of a steam disinfector, but this will be a necessary accessory to a hospital when provided.

Water Supply.—The Council has taken steps to secure a constant supply for the whole District, and the various owners have been required to make the necessary alterations to the fittings.

Refuse Disposal.—A refuse destructor is suggested for the purpose of destroying the large quantity of dust collected.

General Sanitary Measures.—In addition to the periodical inspections of premises, several roads and streets were inspected from house to house, and the houses cleansed and repaired. Nine houses were represented under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, and have been repaired, or are undergoing repair. The dense smoke emitted by certain dye-works has been abated.

EALING URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, C. A. Patten, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Estimated population, 30,235.

Births, 574; Birth-rate, 18·9.

Deaths, 339; Death-rate, 11·2.

Deaths under 1 year, 56; Infantile mortality-rate, 97·5.

Statistics.—The deaths from measles were two, from whooping-cough two, and from diarrhœa and dysentery five, and the death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases was 0·6 per 1,000.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force six years. During the past year 123 notifications were received, compared to 164 in 1894 and 236 in 1893.

Isolation Hospital.—Fifty-six cases were admitted to the isolation hospital, namely, 30 scarlet fever, 2 typhoid, 2 erysipelas, and 20 diphtheria; of the last 5 died.

Sanitation.—It is proposed to lay down a system of surface drains to relieve the main sewers.

EDMONTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, C. D. Green, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Estimated population, 30,306 (including 226 in workhouse).

Births, 977; Birth-rate, 32·23 (including 9 in workhouse).

Deaths, 424; Death-rate, 13·95 (including 47 in workhouse—excluding 12 non-residents).

Deaths under 1 year, 134; Infantile mortality-rate, 137·3.

Statistics.—As to Edmonton Union Workhouse, the following is a statement of the distribution of population, deaths, and births, in 1895:—

	Population.	Deaths.	Births.
Edmonton.. ..	226	47	9
Tottenham	285	53	} 40
Enfield	77	8	
Hornsey	67	21	
Waltham Abbey	26	4	
Cheshunt.. ..	19	12	
Total	700	145	49

Resident officers and servants are included as belonging to Edmonton. The Strand Union Workhouse and Schools (population, 1,057; deaths, 98; births, 7) are altogether excluded from the statistics.

The deaths from measles were 5 in number; from whooping-cough, 8; and from diarrhoea and dysentery, 39; and the zymotic death-rate was 2·37 per 1,000.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1891; 269 cases were notified during the year, excluding 5 duplicate notifications. A prosecution took place against a parent of a child for not notifying scarlet fever, it being proved that, although no medical man was in attendance, the parent knew the child was suffering

from scarlet fever; the prosecution was successful, but was not pressed. A prosecution was also instituted against a medical practitioner for not certifying a case of scarlet fever; several previous cases of undue delay had occurred in the defendant's practice, and he had been cautioned by letters from the Clerk of the Council, and warned that legal proceedings would be taken on the next complaint. The defendant signed a certificate for the removal of a patient in an industrial school to hospital on the 8th June, the fact was reported to the Council, but the certificate under the Notification Act was not received until the 14th June; he was summoned, and fined 10s. and costs.

Epidemics.—A series of small outbreaks of scarlet fever occurred during the year, "mainly school and house-to-house infections, with a considerable proportion of secondary cases in infected houses." Six cases occurred in the Strand Union Schools, 14 in the Edmonton Union Workhouse, and 53 were secondary cases in infected houses out of a total of 162. Amongst children attending the Brettenham Road Board School there were 38 primary and 19 secondary cases of scarlet fever, but these were spread throughout the year. A smaller group of cases also arose in connection with the Croyland Road Board School.

Isolation Hospital.—The arrangement with the Enfield Isolation Hospital continued during the year. Nineteen cases were sent there by the Sanitary Authority, and 13 by the Board of Guardians, but in 18 cases applications for admission were refused. As regards diphtheria and enteric fever there is no provision for isolation.

Ambulance.—Difficulties hitherto have been met by hiring from the Metropolitan Asylums Board, but adequate provision is about to be made.

Disinfector.—The disinfector is of an obsolete type, wasteful of time, fuel, and labour, but it is suggested to postpone the provision of a new one until the hospital question is settled.

Sanitary Work.—731 houses were inspected from house to house. Only one cowshed in the District is considered a satisfactory structure. It is suggested that bye-laws should be made under the Public Health Amendment Act, particularly as to the water supply of closets and the paving of yards. Eighteen houses were closed as unfit for habitation, of which six were repaired and re-opened, and one demolished. Many complaints were received respecting gipsies, and some 200 were moved on.

ENFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, J. J. Ridge, M.D., B.S., B.Sc., &c.

Estimated population, 35,000.

Births, 1,066 ; Birth-rate, 30·5.

Deaths, 454 ; Death-rate, 12·97.

Deaths under 1 year, 117 ; Infantile mortality-rate, 109·7.

Statistics.—(The usual Tables A and B, supplied by the Local Government Board, do not appear in the Report.) The zymotic death-rate was 2·75 per 1,000.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1890. During the year the number of cases reported was 422 compared with 208 in 1894, 545 in 1893, and 481 in 1892.

Isolation Hospital.—157 cases of scarlet fever were admitted into the Isolation Hospital. Twenty-two were

admitted from Edmonton, 14 from Southgate, 8 from Friern Barnet, 7 from South Hornsey, total 51. Five cases of diphtheria were admitted at a time when a block could be spared for this purpose. The disadvantages arising from the temporary character of the arrangements at the hospital are expected to cease when the proposed properly-built, and equipped hospital is erected at World's End. At one period scarlatina cases had to be refused, not only from other Districts, but also from Enfield.

Water Supply.—The supply of water from the new well at Ponder's End having been found insufficient, a heading is to be bored at the bottom of the well, and two small-bore wells are to be sunk close by into the chalk. New engines are also to be provided. Forty-two samples of water were examined, and six were condemned.

Sanitary Work.—A farm, some cottages, and house were represented as unfit for habitation. The first is about to be, and the others have been, properly repaired. Seventeen roads have been kerbed, channelled, and made up. All drains constructed are now tested by the water test. Seven new sewer ventilators have been fixed at various points.

FINCHLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, Henry Kenwood, M.B., D.P.H., etc.

Estimated population, 18,398.

Births, 466; Birth-rate, 25·3.

Deaths, 210; Death-rate, 11·4.

Deaths under 1 year, 46; Infantile mortality-rate, 98·7.

Statistics.—In the form, Table A, the corrections for residents dying outside the District, and for non-residents dying within the District, are already made in the totals, and the two lines appended below show what these corrections are.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since January, 1890. During the year, 74 certificates were received, compared with 171 in 1894.

Epidemics.—As in the previous year, the mortality from whooping-cough was high. With a view to diminishing the prevalence and mortality of measles and whooping-cough, handbills detailing the special precautions to be taken are widely distributed in November and May of the year.

Isolation Hospital.—During the year 10 cases of scarlet fever, and two of diphtheria, were admitted to the hospital. When the hospital was unoccupied, two cases of typhoid fever were admitted and treated there.

Water Supply.—Complaints have been received of the insufficient storage capacity of cisterns in houses which, formerly occupied by one family only, have become occupied by two or three families. “The fact that a sufficient quantity of water will generally be obtainable under the constant system, will in itself be a great gain to the District.”

Sewage Disposal.—The stiff clay and more or less impervious soil upon the surface of the 16 filter beds, is being replaced by burned cinder ash from the dust.

During the year, a very large number of analyses were made to ascertain (1) if more lime than necessary were

being used for sewage precipitation; (2) if more alum than necessary were being used; and (3) whether the two substances were combined in their best proportions.

The experiment demonstrated that (*a*) there is a distinct advantage—so far as the purity of the effluent is concerned—in treating the sewage as fresh as possible; and (*b*) there is a disadvantage in allowing sewage to remain in the tanks much longer than six hours.

They further demonstrated that, singly, the best results were obtained with 9 grains of lime to the gallon, and with 12 grains of alum to the gallon, combined, the best results were obtained with 7 grains of lime and 5 grains of alum to the gallon, whereas previously 10 grains of lime and 7 grains of alum had been used.

In the course of ascertaining whether some chemical cheaper than alum could not be used, it was found that $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of proto-sulphate of iron were as effectual as 5 grains of alum in clarifying and purifying the sewage, and excelled the alum in its power of keeping the sludge and effluent sweet. Ultimately it was found that the mixing of 5 grains of lime to the gallon of sewage, with the subsequent addition of $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of proto-sulphate of iron, was the most effectual and most economical method of treatment.

Sanitation Generally.—316 houses were inspected from house to house, during the year, in addition to the usual routine work. The bakehouses, dairies, cowsheds, and slaughter-houses were inspected and found satisfactory.

Laws and Bye-laws.—The following Adoptive Acts are in force in the District:—

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.

„ „ (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890.

The following bye-laws are in force in the District:—

The cleansing of footways and pavements, the removal of house refuse, and the cleansing of earth-closets, privies, ash-pits, and cesspools.

The prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish, and the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health.

Common lodging houses.

New streets and buildings.

Slaughter-houses.

Houses let in lodgings.

Offensive trades.

FRIERN BARNET URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, Hugh Stott, L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Estimated population, 7,698.

Births, 204; Birth-rate, 26·5.

Deaths, 77; Death-rate, 10·0.

Deaths under 1 year, 24; Infantile mortality-rate, 117.

Statistics.—The London County Council Lunatic Asylum at Colney Hatch (population 2,535, births 0, deaths 200), is excluded from the statistics. Of the deaths so excluded were, 1 from scarlet fever, 4 from diarrhœa, and 35 from phthisis. There occurred also in the Asylum, 11 cases of infectious disease, namely, 5 scarlet fever, 1 enteric fever, and 5 erysipelas; these are included in Table B. The number of deaths from zymotic diseases was 7, equal to a rate of 0·9 per 1,000.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1891, and measles was added to the scheduled list in 1895. During the year 99 cases were notified, including 11 from the Asylum, compared with 67 in 1894, and 99 in 1893. The 99 cases notified in 1895 include 37 cases of measles, a disease not before included, otherwise the number for the year would have been 62.

Epidemics.—"The northern suburbs of London seem to have been subject to a wide epidemic of measles."

Isolation Hospital, &c.—An arrangement is made with the Enfield and Finchley Authorities to receive scarlet fever into their isolation hospitals, and smallpox is sent to Highgate Smallpox Hospital. During the year eight cases of scarlet fever were removed to the Enfield Hospital, and four of typhoid fever to the Royal Free Hospital. The ambulance of the Barnet Union, six miles away, is obtained for the removal of infectious cases. There is no apparatus for disinfecting clothes and bedding, the provision of a steam disinfector has been considered.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied by the Barnet Company from deep wells in the chalk. A constant supply is still under consideration, and has been the subject of two Inquiries by the Local Government Board.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Stress is laid upon the necessity for the house drains to be provided with intercepting traps, so that they may be properly ventilated independently of the sewer. Also upon the necessity for drains, especially if they run under houses, to be rendered air and water tight.

Pollution of Streams.—As a nuisance was caused by the overflow of cesspools from Clerkenwell Detached District

into a ditch, negotiations are proceeding to take the sewage of this portion of the District, the overflow from a manhole into another ditch was prevented, and the overflow of a cesspool was also checked.

Refuse Removal and Disposal.—The nuisance of carting dust and refuse from a railway siding has necessitated the consideration of bye-laws to regulate the carriage of manure, filth, &c. One-third of the houses use the ashes for garden purposes, from the remaining two-thirds, the dust is removed at intervals of three weeks.

Sanitation Generally.—A number of houses having no concrete beneath, and no damp course were represented as unfit for human habitation, the owner before the Magistrates agreed to do the necessary work. Bye-laws as to houses let in lodgings, have been adopted, but they have not been put into force.

Adoptive Acts, Orders, and Bye-laws.—The following have been adopted :—

Part III, Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 and 1893.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.

„ „ (Prevention) „, 1890.

Bye-laws relating to New Streets and Buildings.

„ „ Houses let in Lodgings.

„ „ Common Lodging Houses.

„ „ Nuisances.

„ „ Slaughter-houses.

„ „ Occupation of Houses.

(? H.W.C.A., 1890, Part III.)

Regulations relating to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

GREENFORD URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, R. Graves Burton, M.D.

Estimated population, 734.

Births, 19; Birth-rate, 26·7.

Deaths, 10; Death-rate, 13·6.

Deaths under 1 year, 3; Infantile mortality-rate, 157.

Statistics.—The zymotic death-rate was 1·3 per 1,000.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1892, when the District was known as the Brentford Rural District. During the year, 12 cases of infectious disease were notified.

Sanitation.—During the year a Sanitary Committee was formed.

HAMPTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, Wentworth Tynlase, M.B.

Estimated population, 6,000.

Births, 158; Birth-rate, 26·3.

Deaths, 78; Death-rate, 13

Deaths under 1 year, 16; Infantile mortality-rate, 160·3.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1890. During the year, 45 cases of infectious disease were notified, of which 17 were scarlet fever; of the 45 cases, 18 were measles, which is compulsorily notifiable in the District.

Epidemics.—There was a mild epidemic of measles in the early summer.

The Isolation Hospital is situated at Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey.

Sanitation.—"There now seems every probability of a good system of drainage in this District being carried out at an early date." Slaughter-houses, bakehouses, and dairies, have been inspected. Cottages unfit for habitation have been demolished, and new ones built.

HAMPTON WICK URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, Th. Günther, M.D.

Estimated population, 2,378.

Births, 49 ; Birth-rate, 20·6.

Deaths, 28 ; Death-rate, 11·77.

Deaths under 1 year, 1 ; Infantile mortality-rate, 20·4.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1890. During the year, 7 cases of infectious disease were notified, compared with 15 in 1894, and 27 in 1893.

Isolation Hospital.—It is suggested that only by a combined action of this and the neighbouring Districts can a suitable site be found.

Water Supply.—During the frost of the early months of the year, water was distributed in water carts to the inhabitants from the Council's own wells at the ejectors in Park Gate and in Hampton Court, and from the wells of generous private residents, after the waters had been analysed. Many of the mains have been lowered to a depth of 2 feet 8 inches below ground, in one or two roads they still remain at from 12 to 15 inches below. The supply pipes have, with few exceptions, not been lowered the Water Company disclaiming responsibility.

Drainage and Sewerage.—At four points of the sewage system stone ejectors have been placed, one is in duplicate, and it is recommended to duplicate the others in case of a breakdown. Four tanks flush the respective sewers automatically, at the remaining ends flushing is regularly carried out by means of water and sulphate of iron—a water cart, with flush valve, is recommended for this purpose. Two main sewer ventilating shafts have been erected. It is recommended that manholes should be compulsory on the house side of the intercepting traps of house-drains for cleansing purposes. All new drains are tested by the water-test.

Mortuary.—The existing mortuary shed is dilapidated, and if the selection of a site for a proper mortuary is longer postponed, it is recommended that the existing one should meanwhile be repaired.

HANWELL URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, R. Graves Burton, M.D.

Estimated population, 6,555.

Births, 185; Birth-rate, 28·2.

Deaths, 71; Death-rate, 10·8.

Deaths under 1 year, 26; Infantile mortality - rate, 140·5.

Statistics.—As the Central London District School is regarded as a part of the residential population, the population 809, births 0, and deaths 6 (1 of membranous croup), are included in the statistics. Two deaths of non-residents dying in the District are also included as a counter-weight to any residents dying outside the District. The death-rate is nevertheless the lowest since 1888.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1890. During the year 78 notifications were received, including three of scarlet fever, and one of membranous croup from the school. These last were isolated in the School Hospital.

Vaccination.—During the year 63 infants were publicly successfully vaccinated.

Epidemics.—The National School was closed in December, owing to an epidemic of whooping-cough.

Sanitary Work.—Four cases of scarlet fever when convalescent were removed to the Home at Great Stanmore. A Sanitary Committee has been formed. During the year special inspections at different times have been made.

HARROW URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, J. Fletcher Little, M.B., M.R.C.P.

Estimated population, 7,807.

Births, 169 ; Birth-rate, 21.6.

Deaths, 73 ; Death-rate, 9.3.

Deaths under 1 year, 18 ; Infantile mortality-rate, 106.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1890. During the year 22 cases of infectious disease were notified, of which 10 were scarlet fever.

Isolation Hospital.—Eight cases of scarlet fever and one of typhoid were removed to the Isolation Hospital. No death occurred in the institution, which, on account of the treatment and comfort is becoming popular.

Sanitation.—Dairies and dairy farms have steadily improved, and also the bakeries. A public slaughter-house is recommended, to facilitate supervision of meat. One common lodging house has been recommended for a licence, in the other the sanitary conditions were not good. Eighty-one new dwelling houses, 25 additions, and 16 other new buildings were erected during the year. The inhabitants are invited to apply at the office for pamphlets upon the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases.

HENDON URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, F. W. Andrew, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Estimated population, 17,626 (excluding 257 of the 330 inmates of workhouse).

Births, 518; Birth-rate, 29.38 (excluding 16 of the 20 births in workhouse).

Deaths, 219; Death-rate, 12.99 (excluding 70 of the 92 deaths in workhouse).

Deaths under 1 year, 79; Infantile mortality-rate, 153.

Statistics.—(In Table A, Part III, it has been necessary to include the workhouse as the ages at, and causes of death of those to be excluded are not deducted, and are not available for deduction.) In the workhouse the population was 330, the deaths 72, and the births 20, of these only 73, 22, and 4, respectively, belonged to Hendon Urban District.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—During the year the total number of cases of infectious disease notified, was 237, of which 103 were measles, and 5 whooping-cough.

Epidemics.—Scarlet fever prevalence necessitated the closure of St. John's Schools for three weeks. 103 cases

of measles were notified, compared with 379 last year, and only five cases of whooping-cough compared with 265 in 1894.

Isolation Hospital.—Fifty-one cases of scarlet fever were admitted to the Isolation Hospital as against 66 last year. Four of the 5 smallpox cases were removed to Highgate Small-pox Hospital, and 3 of the 7 typhoid cases were sent to a London hospital.

Water Supply.—The Colne Valley gives a constant service throughout its District, but not so the West Middlesex. Two new wells have been sunk, one at Schweppe's Mineral Water Works over 300 feet deep, the other at "The Fosters," Hendon, for the Church Army Laundry, over 350 feet deep. Both waters are pure, hard, and unlimited in supply. Three wells found polluted on analysis were closed. On account of the effects of the frost the mains of the West Middlesex Company have been lowered to three feet below ground, but not so the service pipes.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The Low Level Sewerage Extension by Colne Deep Lane was completed, but the further extension of the scheme to Burnt Oak and the Hyde is not yet sanctioned.

Sewage Disposal.—The crude sewage is precipitated with Ferrozene, one-fifth of the clarified effluent is passed through polarite filters and four-fifths through land filters before passing into the Brent. The land filters are useless. The Local Government Board are pressing for the acquisition of a larger area of land. It is proposed to clean the land filters out and mix with coke breeze, or otherwise further

improve the land filters so as, if possible, to obviate the necessity for acquiring more land. (The probable growth of population must be taken seriously into account.)

Sanitation.—A great number of cows being kept in the District for the supply of milk to London, the sanitary conditions of the farms are constantly carefully attended to. Laundry work is also a great industry in the District, situated as it is so close to the Metropolis, and laundries are regularly visited and examined.

It is urged that portable metal dust-receptacles should be substituted by householders for the old brick dust-bins.

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, T. W. Bullock, M.R.C.S.

Estimated population, 27,895.

Births, 862 ; Birth-rate, 30·9.

Deaths, 481 ; Death-rate, 17·24.

Deaths under 1 year, 108 ; Infantile mortality-rate, 125.

Statistics.—The population of the Union Workhouse is included in the population of the District, and so are the births therein, but all the deaths (83) are excluded from the statistics as non-residents. The zymotic death-rate was 2·7 per 1,000.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1890. During the year 296 cases of infectious disease were notified, of these 202 were cases of scarlet fever. Two schools were cleansed and disinfected during the holidays as a matter of precaution. Later another school was closed for three weeks. The notification of measles was rescinded in July, 1894 ; during that year the deaths numbered 4, during 1895 they were 17.

Isolation Hospital.—Seventy cases of scarlet fever were treated in the Isolation Hospital. The present accommodation is inadequate for the requirements of the inhabitants. The consent of the Local Government Board has been obtained for the purchase of a site for a new hospital in conjunction with the Corporation of Richmond. It is suggested that smallpox cases will be admitted.

Water Supply.—During the frost in the early part of the year a constant and frequent service of water carts distributed water in the affected parts.

Sanitation.—Six representations were made under the Housing of the Working Classes Act. Some premises used for the storage of milk were reported unfit for the purpose, and their use was discontinued. It is reported that one or two small portions of the District are “unhealthy areas.” The main watercourse has improved in condition, but is not yet free from contamination. Spring Grove drainage remains as bad as ever. An injunction was obtained restraining an owner from allowing his land to be occupied by gipsies. There was an outbreak of swine fever in some large piggeries. Attention is drawn to the foul condition of the backwater of the canal at North Hyde, adjacent to St. Mary’s Orphanage, due to the constant deposit of soft core on the banks, and it is recommended that the deposit be discontinued or strictly regulated, and the backwater cleansed or filled up.

HORNSEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, Henry Clothier, M.D.

Estimated population, 58,823.

Births, 1,142; Birth-rate, 21·2.

Deaths, 565; Death-rate, 10·49.

Deaths under 1 year, 144; Infantile mortality-rate, 133·97.

Statistics.—The zymotic death-rate was 1·11 per 1,000.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1890. During the year 615 cases of infectious disease were notified, compared with 410 in 1894, and 618 in 1893. Of these 420 were of scarlet fever, compared with 189 in 1894.

Epidemics.—The large number of scarlet fever cases (420) was, no doubt, due to infection through milk, upon which two Special Reports were submitted after visits to 10 dairy farms in Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

Isolation Hospital.—124 cases of scarlet fever were admitted, 8 of diphtheria, and 5 of typhoid fever. The hospital has been recently enlarged, and now contains a large administrative block for the staff, etc., and 4 blocks of wards, 2 blocks containing 4 wards each, and 2 containing 2 wards each, a total of 12 wards, of which 8 are furnished and in use. Scarlatina, diphtheria, and typhoid fever are admitted. Of the two ambulances, one is kept at the hospital and one is reserved for the removal of smallpox patients to Highgate Hospital and kept at the Dépôt at Hornsey Lane. The hospital is supplied with water on the constant system by the New River Company, and 5 fire hydrants have been fixed with hose and apparatus ready.

Water Supply.—The whole District is supplied by the New River Company, and about half the houses are on the constant system.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Several sewers that fouled the brook at the rear of Stanhope Road, have been disconnected from it. The water used for flushing the sewers is now

headed back at various points, so that the flushing is more forcible and efficient. Wherever practicable, high shafts are substituted for surface ventilators to sewers.

Refuse Removal and Disposal.—There were only 98 complaints of non-removal; 7,846 loads equal to 10,092 tons, have been removed and disposed of. Two more cells have been added to the Refuse Destructor, making in all 12 cells.

Sanitary Work Generally.—Four houses were reported unfit for habitation. Slaughter-houses, dairies, etc., have been regularly inspected, and other work done as shown in Tables C (I), (II), (III), (IV).

SOUTHALL-NORWOOD URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, J. D. Windle, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Estimated population, 6,684 (excluding London County Asylum).

Births, 188; Birth-rate, 28·1 (excluding London County Asylum).

Deaths, 93; Death-rate, 13·9 (excluding London County Asylum).

Deaths under 1 year, 26; Infantile mortality-rate, 139·5 (excluding London County Asylum).

Statistics.—The St. Marylebone Schools have been included in the statistics, and the London County Asylum (population, 2,167, deaths, 159), has been excluded. Seven deaths occurred in the Hillingdon Union, and these have been included. The death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 1·3 per 1,000, and from the scheduled notifiable diseases ·3 per 1,000.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1891. During the year 52 cases of infectious disease were recorded, including 18 in London County Asylum, of which 17 were due to erysipelas, and 1 to smallpox.

Isolation Hospital.—Nineteen cases of infectious disease were removed to the Joint Hospital at Hillingdon. The Joint Hospital Authority has provided a new ambulance, so that cases are removed more expeditiously and with greater safety and comfort. The question of providing a separate isolation hospital for the District is still under consideration.

Disinfection.—Sulphurous acid fumigation is relied upon for disinfection, and it is pointed out that heat is the only method of destroying infection in clothing, bedding, etc., the application of which would require a proper apparatus, but it is suggested that this should be provided with a separate isolation hospital.

Water Supply.—Water was laid on 38 houses, and to 57 newly-erected houses; practically all the houses are supplied from the mains of the South-West Suburban Water Company, on the constant system. Of 17 samples of well water, 5 were found to be contaminated, and the necessary steps taken.

Sewage Disposal.—Two more large settling tanks and filters have been constructed during the year. The average flow of the District sewage is now about 450,000 gallons, and from the Asylum 125,000 gallons.

Pollution of Streams.—Six nuisances causing pollution of the River Crane were investigated.

Refuse Removal.—All houses are now supplied with “sanitary” dust-bins, which are emptied weekly. It is suggested that a refuse destructor should be provided.

Sanitation Generally.—Several houses were represented under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, and closing orders obtained. As numerous complaints have been made of gipsy encampments, it is suggested that steps should be taken to bring into operation the bye-laws of the Middlesex County Council relating to movable dwellings.

Adoptive Acts and Bye-laws.—The following adoptive Acts are in force in the District:—

Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890.

The bye-laws are based on the Model Bye-laws of the Local Government Board.

SOUTHGATE URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, E. C. Roberts, M.R.C.S.

Estimated population, 12,000 (excluding 786 in Northern Hospital, Metropolitan Asylums Board).

Births, 364 ; Birth-rate, 30·3.

Deaths, 161 ; Death-rate, 13·4 (excluding nine in Northern Hospital, Metropolitan Asylums Board).

Deaths under 1 year, 57 ; Infantile mortality-rate, 101·7.

Statistics.—The Northern Hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board (population, 786 ; deaths, nine, due to diphtheria), is excluded from the statistics. During the year 4,283 scarlet fever, and 582 diphtheria patients were admitted.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1889. During the year 108 cases of infectious disease were notified.

Epidemics.—An outbreak of 26 cases of scarlet fever at Winchmore Hill, and 21 at Southgate, was traced to a child attending school whilst desquamating, and “the schools were closed” and disinfected.

Isolation.—Fourteen cases of infectious disease were removed to the Enfield Infectious Hospital, but lack of accommodation prevented more cases from being properly isolated. The question of providing an infectious hospital has received attention, and considerable advance has been made towards obtaining a site.

Water Supply.—New River Company’s water has been laid on to 12 old houses. A large number of samples from surface wells were tested, and several wells closed as polluted.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The drains of new houses are tested with water, and the ventilators and soil-pipes with smoke, and certificates for occupation given when satisfactory. Flushing of the sewers has been systematically carried out, and a large number of ventilating shafts erected.

Watercourses.—Pymme’s Brook still receives a large amount of sewage beyond the boundary of the District.

Sanitation Generally.—Roads and paths have been made, but some leave much to be desired. The routine work has been attended to, as shown in the tables. Six old cottages at Winchmore Hill were closed and demolished. Two houses have been closed as unfit for habitation.

SOUTH HORNSEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, T. S. H. Jackman, L.R.C.P.

Estimated population, 17,180.

Births, 429; Birth-rate, 24·9.

Deaths, 220; Death-rate, 12·8.

Deaths under 1 year, 47; Infantile mortality-rate, 109.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1892. During the year 134 cases of infections were notified, of which 68 were scarlet fever, but no death resulted.

Epidemics.—An outbreak of scarlet fever occurred in the northern part of the District, and was traced to the milk supplied from a dairy in north Hornsey, and it was ascertained that in two villages whence the dairy was supplied scarlet fever was prevalent. The supply from the infected villages was stopped.

Isolation Hospital.—A site for an infectious hospital is now in possession of the Board.

STAINES URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, A. Curtis, M.R.C.S.

Estimated population, 5,228.

Births, 150; Birth-rate, 28·6.

Deaths, 93; Death-rate, 17·78 (including four in the workhouse at Stanwell).

Deaths under 1 year, 24; Infantile mortality-rate, 160.

Infections Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1890. During the year 38 notifications of infectious disease were received. In consequence of the

prevalence of scarlet fever at the commencement of year, the re-assembling of the schools was postponed for a time.

Isolation Hospital.—The necessity for providing infectious hospital accommodation is alluded to, and also the advantage of providing a proper disinfecting apparatus is pointed out.

Sanitation.—121 nuisances of various kinds were inspected and abated, but the respective numbers are not stated.

SUNBURY URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, C. Dwight Morris, L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S.

Estimated population, 4,300.

Births, 134; Birth-rate, 33·4.

Deaths, 72; Death-rate, 16·7.

Deaths under 1 year, 22; Infantile mortality-rate, 164·2.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force in the District since 1891, when the District formed part of the Staines Rural District, but upon separation and the acquisition of urban powers the Act was adopted anew in January, 1894. During the year 16 cases of infectious disease were notified. The zymotic death-rate was 2·3 per 1,000.

Water Supply.—The principal supply of water is from the Grand Junction Company, whose mains, passing over the railway bridges, are liable to the effects of frost, the remainder is from suspicious shallow wells.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The present system of drainage is receiving attention. The subsoil water-level varies remarkably, but it is hoped the difficulties of a sewerage scheme may be overcome, as the Local Government Board have approved of the outfall site.

Refuse Removal and Disposal.—The use of dust-bin refuse delivered by rail for brick burning is now specially regulated, and complaints have ceased. The carts of the Authority are dealing successfully with the accumulations of dust in houses in the District.

Sanitation Generally.—Many nuisances have been effectually dealt with, but the number and kinds are not stated. It is stated that new bye-laws as to buildings and sanitary arrangements will rapidly improve the District.

TEDDINGTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, Th. Günther, M.D.

Estimated population, 11,187.

Births, 269 ; Birth-rate, 24·05.

Deaths, 178 ; Death-rate, 16·00.

Deaths under 1 year, 55 ; Infantile mortality-rate, 204·6.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1890. During the year 52 notifications of infectious disease were received, compared to 63 in 1894, and 184 in 1893.

Epidemics.—The prevalence of diphtheria has greatly increased from 4 cases in 1892 to 22 cases in 1895, of these 22 cases, 14 were persons of five years and upwards ; the spread of the disease could not be traced to milk

supply, but is attributed to defective isolation and spread by personal infection. The disease did not appear in epidemic form but was distributed throughout the year.

Isolation Hospital.—Regret is expressed that no steps have been taken to secure a suitable site for an infectious hospital.

Water Supply.—The water of 9 wells was analysed, and 4 were found unfit for domestic use. During the frost the water carts were used to distribute water. The mains of the Grand Junction Water Company are being lowered, to avoid being again frozen by severe frost.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The drains of all new houses are tested by the hydraulic test now. The sewerage of the private roads is completed and householders are connecting their drains to the sewers.

Sewage Disposal.—With one exceptional instance the Thames Conservancy Inspector, has been satisfied with effluent coming from the purification area after the sewage has been treated in the precipitation tanks.

River Pollution.—The increase in the number of house-boats and of tents and camping huts calls for active supervision.

Sanitation Generally.—A systematic inspection of the District was made in October and November. It is suggested as preferable to collect the refuse daily, by means of portable receptacles to be placed by occupiers in front of their premises at a certain hour, rather than fortnightly as at present. The ash-pit refuse is deposited in a trench at the sewage works and covered with road

sweepings. Attention is called to the condition of some of the roadways. The five cottages used as almshouses being dilapidated, it was advised to alter and improve them. Marian Cottages (8) were represented as unfit for habitation.

TOTTENHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, W. T. Watson, B.A., M.D.

Estimated population, 78,258.

Births, 2,602 ; Birth-rate, 33·3.

Deaths, 1,139 ; Death-rate, 14·6.

Deaths under 1 year, 371 ; Infantile mortality-rate, 137·5.

Statistics.—As 158 deaths occurring in public institutions are excluded from the total number of deaths registered, presumably the North East Hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, in St. Anne's Road, is excluded from the statistics. The deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases numbered 146, equal to a rate of 1·7 per 1,000 of population.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1890. During the year 626 cases of infectious disease were reported, of which 264 were scarlet fever and 282 diphtheria, compared with 205, and 122 in 1894.

Isolation.—Arrangements have been made to retain beds in the Highgate Smallpox Hospital for patients from the District.

Water Supply.—A new well, engines, and pumps at Longwater are completed, and the whole of the water area of the Council can now be supplied from their own wells.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Experiments are being made with sewer ventilators.

Sanitation Generally.—The staff has been increased by an assistant inspector, a clerk, and a mortuary keeper, and the office has been placed in telephonic communication with the various centres of the District.

TWICKENHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, W. Marsden Clark. M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Estimated population, 17,000.

Births, 456 ; Birth-rate, 26·8.

Deaths, 235 ; Death-rate, 13·8.

Deaths under 1 year, 65 ; Infantile mortality-rate, 142·5.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1890. During the year 78 certificates of infectious disease were received, compared with 118 in 1894, and 263 in 1893.

Isolation Hospital.—Sixteen cases of scarlet fever were admitted to the Cottage Hospital. A larder has been added to the building.

Water Supply.—Twenty-four samples of well water were analysed, and four were found unfit for domestic use. The analyses of the Company's water proved satisfactory.

Sanitation and Generally.—The slaughter-houses, bake-houses, cowsheds, and dairies have been regularly inspected, and the necessary cleansing carried out. Legal proceedings were taken in 5 cases of nuisances. Six new sewer ventilators have been erected, new sewers laid, and old sewers relaid. The Local Government Board, in sanctioning

the re-appointment of the Medical Officer of Health, recommended appointing the Officer either for a term of years or permanently.

UXBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, Ambrose Charpentier, M.D.

Estimated population, 8,527.

Births, 195 ; Birth-rate, 22·8.

Deaths, 143 ; Death-rate, 16·7.

Deaths under 1 year, 36 ; Infantile mortality-rate, 184.

Statistics.—The deaths in the Workhouse (10), and the Joint Infectious Hospital (2), to the outside the District are included in the statistics. Whether or not the proportion of the population of these Institutions belonging to the District are included is not stated.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—During the year, 64 cases of infectious disease were notified, of which 39 were scarlet fever.

Epidemics.—Influenza, measles, whooping-cough, and scarlet fever were prevalent. Eleven cases of scarlet fever occurred in a private school. At the end of the year an outbreak of measles necessitated the closing of the Infant Schools.

Water Supply.—The severe frost at the commencement of the year interfered with the water supply. Samples of the water supplied by the Council were analysed and found of good quality. One surface well was condemned and water laid on from the main in its place.

Sewage Disposal.—It is hoped that the new sewage works will shortly be in operation, as the present ones are quite useless.

Sanitation Generally.—No house in the District was bad enough to condemn as unfit for habitation, but “very many of the houses are old, and built on bad principles.” It is urged that the District is greatly in need of a mortuary, and that the matter has been reported on previous occasions. Special Reports were submitted on measles, on the houses in Bell Yard, on a slaughter-house, on pigs, &c.

WEALDSTONE URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, G. H. Butler, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

Estimated population, 3,500.

Births, 93 ; Birth-rate, 26·5.

Deaths, 49 ; Death-rate, 14·0.

Deaths under 1 year, 14 ; Infantile mortality-rate, 150·5.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—(The Act was first adopted about the year 1891, when the District formed part of the Hendon Rural District.) During the *last nine months* of the year 1895, 22 cases of infectious disease were reported.

Isolation Hospital.—It is urged that there is “pressing need for providing an infectious hospital for the District.”

Sewage Disposal.—The samples of effluents from the sewage farm that were examined were found to be fairly satisfactory, but the quantity of sewage is increasing ; the acreage of land in use is much below the average required, and the soil is not favourable for the purpose.

Sanitary Work Generally.—Over-crowding exists, but is difficult to obviate. The nuisance caused by the keeping of animals in back yards requires to be kept within

bounds. Paving these back yards is recommended. It is also recommended that inspection of dairy cattle should be made from time to time by a Veterinary Surgeon, and any cases of tuberculosis discovered be notified. Certain roads are mentioned as being in a deplorable and offensive state. The provision of a burial ground or cemetery is required. A house-to-house inspection is stated to be necessary.

WEMBLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, C. E. Goddard, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Estimated population, 4,341.

Births,* 51; Birth-rate, 26 about. (*Half-year only.)

Deaths,* 17; Death-rate, 9·2 about. (*Half-year only.)

Deaths under 1 year (?); Infantile mortality-rate (?).

Statistics.—The statistics above are given for the last half of the year only.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since about 1891, when the District formed part of the Hendon Rural District. During the half-year nine cases of infectious disease were notified.

Epidemics.—An epidemic of rose-rash occurred in the summer. One case of scarlet fever having occurred at Kingsbury School, it “was promptly closed.”

Isolation Hospital.—It is urged that steps should be taken “to join with other neighbouring Districts for a share in an isolation hospital.” A suitable horse ambulance is also required.

Sewage Disposal.—Complaints have been received from the Thames Conservancy of the pollution of the Brent by the effluents from the sewage farm at Alperton.

Refuse Removal.—It is recommended that householders have galvanized boxes, that a list of those to be waited on be kept, and that a contract be made for removal of accumulations at frequent intervals.

Sanitation Generally. — The gas lime nuisance at Alperton has ceased. The fish manure factory and the bone manure factory at Alperton are under observation. The three large piggeries at Alperton, of about 150 pigs, are kept in fairly good condition, but the boiling of refuse food is malodorous in warm weather. Two other piggeries were closed, one under order, and a third is under structural alteration. The slaughter-houses, bakehouses, cowsheds, and dairies were periodically inspected, and, on the whole, reported favourably. If overcrowding be attacked, there are no good cottages for the evicted to go into. Some of the roads are reported as in bad condition, and one as flooded after rain. A proper mortuary is required.

WILLESDEN URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, D. S. Skinner, M.D.

Estimated population, 79,260.

Births, 2,469 ; Birth-rate, 31·2.

Deaths, 1,143 ; Death-rate, 14·5, (including 59 deaths outside the District).

Deaths under 1 year, 373 ; Infantile mortality-rate, 151·1.

Statistics.—The 59 deaths outside the District are not included in Table A, the ages and causes not being classified. Of these 59 deaths 46 occurred in the workhouse, 7 in lunatic asylums, and 6 due to infectious diseases, in various Metropolitan hospitals.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—Notification came into force under a Local Act in October, 1887. During the year 741 cases of infectious disease were notified.

Epidemics.—Scarlatina and diphtheria were prevalent. The number of scarlet fever cases notified during the year was 392, compared with 268 and 589 in 1894 and 1893 respectively, and the number of diphtheria cases was 179, compared with 125 and 221 in the two preceding years.

Isolation Hospital. — “This, with the ambulance arrangements and the disinfecting chamber, have all been in complete operation during the 12 months, and have been fully made use of. The ambulance is thoroughly cleansed inside after each case is brought. A separate ambulance is kept for smallpox cases.” Owing to the presence of smallpox in the Metropolis, a tent was kept in readiness during the summer in case of an outbreak.

Disinfection. — “With regard to the disinfecting of bedding, which was formerly done by a contractor, a saving has been effected. A disinfecting apparatus has been erected in the hospital grounds. Two vans are used for fetching infected articles and returning them. The cost of the work done by the contractor during the years 1893 and 1894 amounted to £257 6s. 6d. and £263 respectively. The cost during the present year, when the work was done by the Council’s apparatus and employés, has amounted to £102 16s. only.”

Water Supply.—Regret is expressed that the West Middlesex Water Company have not seen their way to give a constant supply of water.

Sanitation Generally.—The routine sanitary work was duly attended to. Of the 48 bakehouses, about one-half are below the street level. Of the nine slaughter-houses, five are licensed annually, and four are registered only, having been in existence previous to the establishment of the Local Authority. In the early part of the year a serious nuisance was caused by the establishment by the Kilburn Sisterhood of a shelter for the destitute at premises in Peel Road, Kilburn, formerly Catholic schools. On one occasion 350 men were found there sleeping on the benches and floor, the cubic space being only sufficient for one-fifth that number. A notice was served to abate the nuisance of overcrowding, and the number was reduced, but not sufficiently. After further protest the premises were voluntarily closed.

WOOD GREEN URBAN DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, C. H. Conolly, M.R.C.S

Estimated population, 29,164.

Births, 884; Birth-rate, 30·31.

Deaths, 374; Death-rate, 12·82.

Deaths under 1 year, 131; Infantile mortality-rate, 148.

Statistics.—As the number of deaths of residents dying outside the District (including those in the Workhouse), appears to counterbalance the number of non-residents dying within the District, no correction on either side has been made. The deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases numbered 88, equal to a rate of 3·01 per 1,000.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act came into force in March, 1890. During the year, 174 cases of infectious disease were notified.

Epidemics.—Measles was prevalent in the District from July onwards.

Isolation Hospital.—“ A Provisional Agreement has been made with the Southgate District Council to combine for the purpose of obtaining a site for an Isolation Hospital in Wolves Lane.” The provision of an ambulance will be included in the scheme ; at present an ambulance from some neighbouring District has to be loaned at some inconvenience, and loss of valuable time. In the Passmore Edwards Cottage Hospital, the munificent gift of Mr. Passmore Edwards, which was opened in July, and contains eight beds, one of the six deaths occurring amongst the 42 patients admitted, was due to typhoid fever.

Sanitation.—380 houses in nine streets and roads were inspected from house to house. Thirty-three houses were closed as unfit for human habitation, without proceedings. The sewers have been periodically flushed and inspected, extended and amended, and three upcast shafts erected.

HENDON RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, B. Campbell-Gowan, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Estimated population, 7,585.

Births, 154 ; Birth-rate, 20·30.

Deaths, 96 ; Death-rate, 12·65.

Deaths under 1 year, 17 ; Infantile mortality-rate, 104·8.

Statistics.—Under the Local Government Act of 1894, the Wealdstone and the Wembley Urban Districts have been carved out of the Hendon Rural District. Rather more than one-third of the deaths were caused by diseases of lungs due to the severe winter.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1891. During the year, 52 cases of infectious disease were notified.

Isolation Hospital.—It is emphasized that there is urgent necessity for an isolation hospital, where the poor may not only be skilfully nursed, but may be prevented from spreading the diseases with which they happen to be afflicted.

Water Supply.—The waters from certain surface wells were analysed and found to be hard and impure.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The Edgware and Little Stanmore systems of sewerage are now complete and in operation. Standard cast-iron ventilators for the sewers are recommended in preference to open gratings or pipes attached to tree trunks, the former being dangerous to children, the latter, by oscillation, soon giving at the joints nearest the ground.

Sewage Disposal.—The dry winter has relieved the waterlogged condition of the sewage, but it is advised to discontinue growing vegetables for human consumption so long as the condition of the farm remains as it is.

Pollution of Streams.—The condition of the Brook at Edgware is improving, as the drains of the houses in the village are being connected to the sewers. The nuisance at Elstree Reservoir (outside the District), to which houses in Little Stanmore and Edgware Parishes at Elstree contribute, gets steadily worse.

Refuse Removal.—Attention is drawn to the absence of any provision for the removal of ash-bin refuse from dwelling houses.

Other Sanitary Matters.—It is suggested that, in the erection of a public slaughter-house in each Parish, with a moderate charge for its use, may be found a remedy for the present slaughter places close to dwellings, where the offensive work is carried on. It is also suggested that a periodical examination of dairy cattle should be made by a competent veterinary authority, who should report any case of undoubted tuberculosis. The sanitary condition of many cottages in the District is far from satisfactory and some are very bad, but, on account of want of accommodation at reasonable cost, within the District, it is considered undesirable to turn out the occupants.

STAINES RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, C. Dwight Morris, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Estimated population, 19,200.

Births, 568 ; Birth-rate, 29·6.

Deaths, 291 ; Death-rate, 15·1.

Deaths under 1 year, 73 ; Infantile mortality-rate, 128.

Statistics.—The Parish of Sunbury has been separated from this District under the Local Government Act, 1888, and become the Sunbury Urban District, with a population estimated at 4,300.

Ashford.—There has been great increase of building in this Parish. Some of the roads are in a bad state. The cesspools are kept under notice. Water supplies were in several instances condemned. The general water supply is from shallow wells, and will soon have to be superseded by water delivered from mains.

Bedfont.—“ Jerry ” building is going on without control in this Parish. The Staines Road ditch on the north side

between the Queen's River and the Powder Mills is contaminated. The storm relief pipes are used for purposes other than they were intended for, and the Inspectors of the Thames Conservators were active in watching the effluents from the lateral ditches. The water cart lessened the inconvenience to the inhabitants when the mains were frozen in the winter.

Cranford.—This is the only village in the District with a system of drainage, and the death-rate is very low. Measles was epidemic in March. An application for the registration of Cranford Hall under the Infant Life Protection Act was declined. The sewer mains are now more regularly flushed.

Feltham.—This Parish is growing rapidly, owing to the erection of new buildings, and the opening of new estates. The water mains were frozen at the bridges in February, and the Water Company carried on the supply by means of carts. Many houses are without proper water supply. Proceedings were taken as to Manor Place, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act. The carting of dust-bin refuse from the railway station was stopped on account of the nuisance created. Sixteen boxes of tomatoes were seized, condemned, and destroyed. The water from the shallow wells on the Southville Estate was found impure. The Board Schools were disinfected on account of the presence of scarlet fever. The gullies and surface drain in the High Street from slops, &c., are very foul. The absence of bye-laws makes control difficult.

Hanworth.—An epidemic of measles necessitated the closing of the schools. Some property was condemned as unfit for habitation, and some nuisances abated.

Hurlington.—The general health of this Parish was good. A nuisance, since abated, arose from a boiling place where the wash and food refuse from London hotels is collected, the refined fat removed being sent to the margarine works and the remainder to the soap and candle factories.

Harmondsworth.—The general health was good. The filtering tanks in Moor Lane are being carefully watched by the Inspectors of Thames Conservators.

Laleham.—The general death-rate was low.

Littleton.—There was an entire absence of infectious disease, and no deaths occurred.

Shepperton.—Several insanitary houses were remedied. A fruit picker developed smallpox, and left the District, but was stopped on the railway in the Metropolis.

Stanwell.—Insanitary houses were dealt with under the Housing of the Working Classes Act. It is sincerely hoped that the Water Company may be induced to bring in their mains, as the water supply is suspicious, and typhoid prevails in parts. The Workhouse Infirmary furnished 30 deaths.

Generally.—It is regretted that bye-laws are not adopted. The construction of cottages with very small curtilages is rendering it difficult to get rid of excreta, slops, and refuse, and also to obtain pure water. The Thames Conservators are closely watching the ditches, and analysing the water from them, to prevent pollution.

SOUTH MIMMS RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, W. Gruggen, L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Estimated population, 3,122.

Births, 99; Birth-rate, 31·7.

Deaths, 48; Death-rate, 15·3 (including 2 deaths? in Workhouse).

Deaths under 1 year, 10; Infantile mortality-rate, 101.

Statistics.—Portions of this District have been taken by the Barnet and East Barnet Urban Districts; it is now suggested to further take West Barnet from this District, leaving only South Mimms village and Potter's Bar as centres of population. The zymotic death-rate of the District was only ·9 per 1,000.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1890. During the year 23 cases of infectious disease were notified. Ten cases of scarlet fever occurred at Potter's Bar, in connection with the Infant School, necessitating closure of the school, and the disease died out.

Isolation Hospital.—Attention is again called to the want of any accommodation for infectious cases.

Water Supply.—South Mimms and Potter's Bar are supplied by the mains of the Barnet Company.

Sewerage and Drainage.—South Mimms is well sewered and the sewage treated on eight acres of land near the village. Potter's Bar is without any adequate system.

UXBRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health, Charles Roberts, M.R.C.S.

Estimated Population, 15,134.

Births, 452; Birth-rate, 29·8.

Deaths, 242; Death-rate, 15·9 (excluding 18 non-residents in Workhouse).

Deaths under 1 year, 48; Infantile mortality-rate, 172.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The Act has been in force since 1890. During the year, 84 notifications of infectious disease were received.

Hayes.—The system of drainage remains in abeyance, but some offensive open ditches have been sewered. Odell's Cottages, Yeading, were represented as unfit for habitation.

Ruislip.—A sewer has been laid through a portion of the village, but no connections have yet been made. No progress has been made with the drainage of Eastcote.

Northolt.—The Water Company has not laid its mains to this small Parish yet.

Hillingdon and Cowley.—A number of cottages in these Parishes were represented as unfit for habitation, and closed. Some polluted wells were also closed. On account of measles, the schools were closed in Hillingdon in October. The drainage scheme has not yet been commenced; it is especially required at Yiewsley.

West Drayton.—The death-rate is high, and the condition of this Parish insanitary. A thorough drainage system is needed. The present sewer and filtering tank are insufficient. The Company's water main has been laid in Money Lane. Some cottages were closed as unfit for habitation.

Harefield.—In this Parish diphtheria was prevalent, due to unhealthy surroundings. Some cottages have been closed as unfit for habitation. Scavenging was not strictly carried out. The sewer requires flushing periodically.

Ickenham.—In this Parish the death-rate was lowest.

Joint Hospital.—Ninety-three patients treated during the year, in this Institution, came from the following localities :—

Uxbridge Urban District	..	..	36
„ Rural „	..	..	39
Southall-Norwood „	..	..	18
Total	..		<hr/> 93 <hr/>

Of these 72 were scarlatina, and 21 diphtheria cases.

It is stated that the Institution is not large enough, and that an observation ward is required for doubtful cases admitted. The separation of Southall-Norwood is regarded as desirable, in order to give more room for the Uxbridge Districts, and to spare Southall-Norwood the long journey if a hospital be provided within its own area.

Water Supply.--Of 29 samples of water analysed, 8 were found good, 6 fair, and 15 bad.

Generally.—Drainage is urgently needed in Yiewsley and West Drayton, and other parts of the District, and scavenging requires to be diligently carried out, especially at Harefield.

PART III.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Note.—The Statistical Notes at the commencement of the summaries of many of the Districts must be read in conjunction with the Statistical Tables A and B, especially for explanations of the numbers referring to Public Institutions.

DISTRICTS.		MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																							
		At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	1	2	3	4	5	6	FEVERS.					10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
															Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.													
* = non-residents dying within the Dis- trict excluded. † = residents dying without the District included.	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)																								
URBAN.																																
Acton†	478	147	50	21	25	127	108	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	45	..	..	4	37	..	8	91	195
Brentford	235	83	25	14	9	58	46	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	14	..	..	49	48	36	9	128	283
Chiswick*	378	111	40	12	14	122	79	Under 5 5 upwds.	1	1	..	1	14	21	14	15	4	64	126	
Ealing	339	56	28	18	21	96	120	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	..	24	..	..	13	17	..	6	74	151
Edmonton*† (excluding part Workhouse) ..	429	135	68	11	17	126	72	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	26	47	30	4	111	227
Enfield	454	117	63	29	14	116	115	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	38	1	..	23	47	32	6	139	255
Finchley*†	210	46	23	9	7	60	65	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	4	6	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	1	38	3	4	92	203
Friern Barnet† (excluding L. C. Asylum)..	77	24	10	2	1	30	10	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	31	13	23	5	113	246
Greenford	10	3	..	..	..	1	6	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hampton	78	16	3	3	8	23	25	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	12	23
Hampton Wick	28	1	1	..	2	15	9	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	8	..	1	31	55
Hanwell (including C. L. D. School)..	71	26	6	7	2	16	14	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	2	..	10	26
Harrow	73	18	10	1	2	25	17	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	..	..	3	5	..	1	13	32
Hendon (including part Workhouse) ..	289	79	27	11	12	88	72	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	11	5	..	2	17	39
Heston and Isleworth (excluding Workhouse)	481	108	61	44	9	108	151	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	22	..	..	8	36	..	..	..	169
Hornsey	565	144	77	20	21	166	137	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	3	5	1	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	29	62	16	3	171	312
Southall-Norwood† (excluding L.C. Asylum)	93	26	13	4	5	26	19	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	7	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	10	8	..	..	32	2	10	131	221	
Southgate (excluding N. Hosp., M.A.B.) ..	161	57	10	10	9	37	38	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	2	12	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	43	73	62	5	142	314
South Hornsey	220	47	..	..	..	..	..	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	2	12	..	..	16	39
Staines†	93	24	3	3	7	24	32	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	7	10	9	4	24	54
Sunbury	72	22	9	4	1	17	19	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	17	..	..	11	..	..	..	36	68
Teddington	178	55	15	7	12	47	42	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	15	20	13	1	36	93
Tottenham (excluding N.E. Hosp., M.A.B.)	1,139	371	185	85	45	269	184	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	6	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	5	..	..	1	7	1	1	15	28
Twickenham	235	65	21	10	7	51	81	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	6	9	7	3	35	65
Uxbridge*†	143	36	17	6	4	40	40	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	11	25
Wealdstone	49	14	6	5	1	15	8	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	7	19	1	2	32	70	
Wembley .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	4	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	31	7	52	..	..	8	11	18	2	62	108
Willesden	1,084	373	132	48	38	295	198	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	4	13	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	11	1	3	..	..	10	116	7	15	336	593
Wood Green	374	131	55	15	9	88	76	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	7	8	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	3	..	..	89	120	54	17	224	545
								Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	..	..	18	..	1	49	85	
								Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	10	22	16	2	94	150
								Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	6	14	..	..	22	50	
								Under 5 5 upwds.	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	9	23	9	3	40	93
								Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	10	..	..	6	20	
								Under 5 5 upwds.	1	1	..	1	8	5	1	11	29		
								Under 5 5 upwds.		
								Under 5 5 upwds.	..	No Return.	2	1	5	7	56	2	..	9	89	1	13	277	505	
								Under 5 5 upwds.	..	11	23	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	..	3	..	87	94	59	15	286	579
								Under 5 5 upwds.	..	6	11	4	1	26	1	2	77	186		
								Under 5 5 upwds.	..	1	3	1	..	1	1	1	4	..	21	44	14	9	87	188		
RURAL.																																
Hendon	96	17	9	6	5	31	28	Under 5 5 upwds.	1	1	3	1	7	2	12	26		
Staines (including all Workhouse) ..	291	73	26	15	6	72	99	Under 5 5 upwds.	3	1	1	5	4	8	1	6	29	8	3	27	70		
South Mimms	16	10	4	3	2	13	14	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	23	2	..	31	100	
Uxbridge* (including part Workhouse) ..	230	48	23	14	7	83	85	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	2	1	4	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	19	27	19	3	111	191		
								Under 5 5 upwds.	1	1	1	2	1	8	14		
								Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	7	2	20	32	
								Under 5 5 upwds.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	7	..	4	17	..	1	33	71	
								Under 5 5 upwds.	..	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	17	33	27	12	89	189	

TABLE of POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES of INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officers of Health, during the Year 1895, in the Districts of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

POPULATION AT ALL AGES.					NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.												
DISTRICTS.	Census 1891, including Public Institutions.	Estimated to middle of 1895.	Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.		
									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)																										
URBAN.																														
Acton	21,297	27,648	874	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	67	32	..	..	28	..	..	3	..	31	..	..	..	3										
Brentford	13,726	14,470	537	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	13										
Chiswick	21,965	24,582	692	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	49	6	1	..	12	..	..	1	..	22	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	2						
Ealing	23,965	30,235	574	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	8	3	2	..	..	4	..	..	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	1							
Edmonton (including Workhouse)	25,380	31,837	1,024	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	1	42	14	..	..	9	12	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	30	22	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enfield .. .. .	..	35,000	1,066	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	50	33	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	14	1	..	..	3						
Finchley	16,419	18,398	466	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	1	43	13	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	36	..	..	1	14	..	..	..	..			
Friern Barnet (including Asylum)	9,251	10,233	204	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	119	18	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	..	..	3						
Greenford	660	734	19	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	7	6	..	..	67	..	..	2	..	48	..	..	..	157	5	..	..	12						
Hampton	5,800	6,000 (?)	158	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	2	20	16	..	..	12	..	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	2						
Hampton Wick	2,378	2,378	49	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..			
Hanwell (including Central Loudon District Schools)	6,139	6,555	185	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	38	2	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	11	37	..	..	8	..	..	..	4						
Harrow	5,725	7,807	169	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..			
Heudon (including Workhouse)	15,843	17,883	534	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..			
Heston and Isleworth (including Workhouse)	26,271	27,895	862	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	3	1	..	..	..				
Hornsey	44,205	53,823	1,142	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1						
Southall-Norwood (including London County Asylum)	7,225	8,851	188	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	46	10	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..				
Southgate (excluding Northern Hospital, Metropolitan Asylums Board)	10,622	12,000	364	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..			
South Hornsey .. .. .	..	17,180	429	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1						
Staines	5,060	5,228	150	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	29	4	..	51	..	..	..	..			
Sunbury	4,099	4,300	134	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	5	49	28	..	..	7	..	..	2	..	18	74	1	..	16	..	..	..	..			
Teddington .. .. .	..	11,187	269	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	58	15	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..			
Tottenham (excluding North-Eastern Hospital, Metropolitan Asylums Board)	70,278	78,258	2,602	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	145	33	..	..	26	..	..	2	..	20	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..			
Twickenham	16,026	17,000	456	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	5	420	89	4	..	46	2	..	4	..	45	..	..	..	124	8	..	..	5						
Uxbridge	8,206	8,527	195	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	1	23	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	1	19	2	..	..	..	17					
Wealdstone	2,504	3,500	93	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	59	27	..	..	13	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..			
Wembley .. .. .	..	..	..	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	68	25	6	..	17	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	24	2	..	..	4						
Willesden	61,266	79,260	2,469	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	21	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..			
Wood Green	25,831	29,164	884	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RURAL.																														
Hendon .. .. .	..	7,585	154	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	4	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..			
South Mimms	2,966	3,122	99	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	1	62	52	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	22	8	..	..	2						
Uxbridge (including Workhouse)	14,438	15,166	452	{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	204	230	4	..	91	3	..	4	..	62	..	..	..	70	17	..	..	7						
				{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	28	21	..	..	12	..	..	2	..	15	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	1						
				{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	39	9	..	..	6	..	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	25	9	..	..	..				
				{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..			
				{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	5	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..				
				{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	No return.																									
				{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	1	125	52	7	..	6	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	1	76	23	..	..	13						
				{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	4	267	127	..	..	63	..	..	8	..	72	..	..	4	167	43	..	..	..				
				{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	14	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	58	40	1	..	20	..	..	1	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	12	14	3	..	8	..	..	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	1	53	17	2	..	25	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	3	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	8	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	44	14	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..				
				{ Under 5 5 upwds. }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	8	..	..	..				

Sanitary Districts.				Inspections.						Notices.				Dwelling Houses.				Houses let in separate Dwellings or Lodgings.			Common Lodging Houses.			Canal Boats used as Dwellings.			Movable Dwellings, Caravans, Tents, &c.							
				Complaints Received.	Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.	Number of Premises periodically Inspected.	Houses Inspected from House-to-House.	Total Number of Houses, Premises, &c., Inspected.	Total Number of Re-inspections after Order or Notice.	Total Number of Inspections and Re-inspections.	Letters Written.	Cautionary Notices Given.	Statutory Orders Issued.	Summonses Served.	Convictions or Orders Obtained.	Houses, Premises, &c., Cleansed, Repaired, &c.	Closed as Unfit for Habitation.	Re-opened after Repairs, Alterations, &c.	Demolished.	Illegal Underground Dwellings Vacated.	Number Registered under Bye-laws.	Periodical, Frequency, or Number of Inspections.	Number of Contraventions.	Number Registered under Bye-laws.	Periodical, Frequency, or Number of Inspections.	Number of Contraventions.	Number Registered under the Acts.	Periodical, Frequency, or Number of Inspections.	Number of Contraventions of Regulations.	Number Observed during the Year.	Number of Nuisances therefrom Abated.	Number Removed from District.		
NOTE.—Asterisks or other signs appearing opposite a District, signify that those columns of the District are taken together.																																		
URBAN.																																		
Acton	186	..	{	Inspections 464	343	..	666	..	..	146	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Brentford	192	113	{	1,719	394	2,113	900	3,013	..	335	43	11	11	11	89	17	11	..	..	..	Not	in	force.	8	114	4	227	171	31	..	..	..
Chiswick	138	..	..	..	..	3,546	..	..	..	782	..	13	..	..	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ealing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edmonton	97	269	28	731	458	2,136	3,353	578	350	85	13	13	13	54	18	6	1	..	..	None	registered.	1	77	..	..	25	9	333	1	{	about 200	
Enfield .. .. .	..	422	148	..	2,443	5,479	8,081	1,195	183	55	..	..	{	104	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None	in	District.	..	..	..	..
Finchley	85	77	55	316	485	950	1,385	20	32	715	3	3	3	45	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Friern Barnet ..	24	99	20	418	772	560	..	530	81	104	7	2	11	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	9	
Greenford	10	12	26	..	23	15	48	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hampton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hampton Wick ..	8	8	..	..	194	4	..	..	..	63	0	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hanwell .. .. .	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	30*	55	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	0	..	..	0	..	..	0	..	..
Harrow .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hendon	161	237	83	705	830	170	322	36	103	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	90	qrtrly.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	0	152	..	152		
Heston and Isleworth ..	155	304	91	1,046	*	5,240*	3,115	1,263*	*	105	9	6	72	2	1	0	0	0	3	90	4	2	80	1	0	173	5	352	..	352	..			
Hornsey	444	615	68	..	1,066	1,619	2,685	many	151	4	2	2	12	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southall-Norwood	115	52	..	..	500	230	730	142	110	17	5	5	6	7	0	0	0	0	No	bye	laws.	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southgate	49	{	visits 324	{	159	160	692	825	1,517	240	187	4	52	8	..	6	0	0	{	Boats 170	26	20	2	20
South Hornsey	44	134	..	..	475	..	1,020	..	800	69	243	5	2	95	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	89
Staines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanbury .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teddington	70	..	..	..	..	1,238	..	..	..	46	160	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tottenham	607	{	visits 1,520	{	..	..	..	6,379	414	2,625*	*	..	..	..	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twickenham .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uxbridge	16	64	..	1,397	1,417	58	1,475	many	..	119	..	..	26	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Wealdstone .. ..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	483	58*	*	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wembley .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Willesden	417	741	264	2,610	4,019	1,365	5,384	866	497	286	6	6	35	0	0	0	2	320*	*	*	4	mtlly.	2	0	{	weekly 89	14	*	..	..	..	..
Wood Green	215	177	62	380	1,478	3,180	4,658	501	270	105	..	..	13	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
RURAL.																																		
Hendon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	24	7	..	..	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13	{	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
South Mimms .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	220	..	330	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uxbridge .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sanitary Districts.	Schools.		Workshops and Work-places.			Laundries.			Bakchouses.			Slaughter-houses.			Cow-sheds.			Dairies and Milk-shops.			Unsound Food.	Adulterated Food.		Offensive trades.			Mortuaries.				
	Number in District.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Number found defective.	Number in District.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Contraventions of Factory Acts.	Number in District.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Contraventions of Factory Acts.	Number in District.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Contraventions of Factory Acts.	Number on Register.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Contraventions of Bye-laws.	Number on Register.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Contraventions of Bye-laws.	Number on Register.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Contraventions of Bye-laws.	Animals seized.	Articles or parcels seized.	Samples taken.	Foods adulterated.	Number of premises in District.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Contraventions of Bye-laws.	Accommodation	Number of bodies received.	
URBAN.																															
Acton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	1	freqt.	..	..	2	
Brentford	15	freqt.	0	12	freqt.	..	7	freqt.	..	22	freqt.	..	9	freqt.	..	5	freqt.	0	23	freqt.	0	..	3	..	..	1	freqt.	..	..	2
Chiswick .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	16	..	..	8	..	..	*	..	..	35*	..	..	..	49	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ealing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	..	..	372	..	..	..	{ 233 222 }	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Edmonton	15	24	6	8	7	..	6	..	..	20	27	4	7	84	4	12	35	6	62	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enfield	21	30	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	41	..	15	20	..	33	38	13	23	25	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Finchley	18	4	2	10	10	..	20	10	..	15	twice	0	13	2	0	12	2	6	9	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
Frien Barnet	6	21	..	1	4	..	4	12	..	5	20	..	2	8	1	6	24	..	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
Greenford	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hampton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hampton Wick	3	9	3	6	freqt.	..	7	freqt.	..	4	qrtrly.	3	2	qrtrly.	..	2	qrtrly.	..	3	qrtrly.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hanwell	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harrow .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hendon.. .. .	10	qrtrly.	1	0	0	0	60	hf.-yrly.	0	11	qrtrly.	0	10	hf.-yrly.	0	20	hf.-yrly.	0	19	hf.-yrly.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21
Heston and Isleworth.. .. .	48	occasn.	3	30	40	2	8	35	0	32	96	2	18	424	2	20	230	6	17	230	1	0	2	0	0	1	occasion	ally	0	..	
Hornsey .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	frqtlly.	..	10	wkly.	..	17	nthly.	..	25	frqtlly.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	32
Southall-Norwood	5	freqt.	0	10	hf.-yrly.	0	..	..	..	8	hf.-yrly.	0	7	hf.-yrly.	4	6	hf.-yrly.	2	5	20	0	..	3	18	2	0	..	..	ample.	3
Southgate	7	freqt.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	freqt.	..	7	freqt.	..	19	freqt.	..	16	freqt.	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	0	..
South Hornsey .. .. .	..	13	..	..	9	..	..	7	..	..	10	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Staines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunbury .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teddington	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	10	4	..	12	4	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tottenham .. .. .	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	530	..	..	560	..	..	..	..	..	512	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twickenham .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	*161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uxbridge	7	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	freqt.	..	8	32	..	8	f'rtngtly.	..	5	nthly.	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	0	..
Wealdstone .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*6	..	1*	*	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wembley .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Willesden	20	yrly.	2	28	yrly.	2	160	yrly.	23	48	yrly.	22	9	36	6	12	yearly	4	64	yrly.	12	0	2	..	..	0	..	..	{ Inf. 2 30 genl. 2 43	Infec. genl. 3 41
Wood Green .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	15	15	1	5	85	..	12	51	..	33	74	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RURAL.																															
Hendon..
Staines
South Mimms	4	2	2	2	..	2	2
Uxbridge

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—SANITARY WORK, 1895.

NOTE.—Asterisks or other signs appearing opposite a District, signify that those columns of the District are taken together.

Sanitary Districts.	Disinfection.			Dust.					Dampness.							Sundry nuisances abated.							Contagious Diseases of Animals.		Infant Life Protection Act.			
	Rooms fumigated.	Rooms stripped and cleansed.	Articles disinfected or destroyed.	Dust-bins repaired.	New bins provided.	Movable receptacles substituted for fixed.	Periodical frequency of dust removal.	Number of complaints of non-removal received.	Roofs repaired, &c.	Guttering and rain-pipes repaired, &c.	Gardens, Areas, &c., levelled and drained.	Yards paved and drained.	Surface adjoining houses paved.	Dry areas provided.	Ventilation below floor provided.	Basements rendered impervious.	Overcrowding.	Smoke.	Accumulations of refuse.	Foul ditches, ponds, &c., and stagnant water.	Foul pigs and other animals.	Other nuisances.	Outbreaks.	Animals infected.	Animals destroyed.	Number of licensed premises.	Number of children.	Number of deaths.
URBAN.																												
Acton	83	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	35	..	{ 5 16 10	33						
Brentford	68	14	205	5	37	..	Weekly	..	32	45	..	8	..	..	8	..	12	..	54	3		35						
Chiswick	36	..	..	39	108	..	..	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	12	..	40							
Ealing	78	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 69 36						
Edmonton	179	125	843	..	{ *port- able 251	*	..	35	48	34	4	36	10	4	5	..	5	2	85	8	8	171	..	..	..	3	9	
Enfield	213	168	4,766	..	131	..	Weekly	121	31	25	..	..	..	..	10	2	3	2	33	2	7	102						
Finchley	34	5	8	50	197	100	Weekly	54	21	18	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	1	3	2	10	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
Friern Barnet ..	63	3	various	..	9	9	17	18	21	19	..	12	13	..	53	2	2	..	8	2	17	7						
Greenford	8	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4							
Hampton	10	1	..	..	25	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	2	17						
Hampton Wick ..	2	..	..	2	63	..	fortnightly	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	4	6			{ Rabies 1			
Hanwell	39	{ Notices 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23*	*	..	*													
Harrow .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hendon	95	12	160	4	11	0	Weekly	35	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	36	10	4	12	3	{ Pigs 40	{ 23	0	0	0
Heston and Isleworth ..	193	10	{ Lots 50	4	148	0	0	30	4	5	0	22	1	0	3	4	18	2	405	17	15	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
Hornsey	500	300	2,500	53	90	111	Weekly	98	38	49	..	18	8	..	24	2	4	..	10	6	20							
Southall-Norwood ..	22	3	all	0	..	..	Weekly	0	4	8	..	14	..	..	..	1	2	..	23	9	16	7	0	..	..	0		
Southgate	90	70	20	20	49	..	Weekly	20	45*	*	..	87	..	..	51	..	5	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	0		
South Hornsey ..	110	..	80	..	118	..	..	0	17	4	..	29	..	..	6	..	8	3	7	..	4	41						
Staines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunbury .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teddington .. ..	..	..	31	38	58	..	fortnightly	..	6	19	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	16	..	7	122						
Tottenham	457	..	{ destroyed 41	211 282	..	..	..	1,557	..	..	..	306	..	..	..	..	..	1	90	..	34	..	3					
Twickenham .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	191						
Uxbridge	58	..	many	1	..	..	{ Weekly & variable fortnightly	..	12	8	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	9	6	4	59	59	0		
Wealdstone	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	2						
Wembley .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Willesden	353	97	..	127	62	87	Weekly	140	37	52	*	121*	*	7	9	..	41	15	112	37	21							
Wood Green	85	87	1,441	..	..	29	Weekly	104	27	29	..	..	135	1	4	1	1	9	33	1	1	33	None notified.					
RURAL.																												
Hendon	25	..	{ destroyed 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	8								
Staines	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Mimms	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	11								
Uxbridge .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

